B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 189 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
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BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 126 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1925 ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Edition

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly.

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
30th May	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§ ..		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
26th ,,	MALOJA x ..		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
19th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA*	16,227
26th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon "A" return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the new s.s. "Ranpura" due Bombay on 11th September.

The Rates are as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and Back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and Back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	NIRVANA*	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
6th August	MARGHA	8,278
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA*	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
28th May	NAGPORE* ..	5,283	
4th June	LAHORE* ..	5,282	
11th ,,	ALIPORE* ..	5273	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
21st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	16,227	
18th ,,	DELTA ..	8,097	MOOLTAN
5th Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
29th May	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
30th ,,	CHINDWARA	Calcutta via Colombo & Madras.
6rd June	BARPETA	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports
10th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hakata Maru.	Matsunita.	5970	23rd May	29th May
Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	22nd ,,	6th June
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	31st ,,	12th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	T. Tokunaga.	5059	5th June	19th June
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	17th ,,	1st July
*Sado Maru	K. Horikawa	5898	27th June	10th July

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	203	135
Shanghai	540	320	240	160
Kobe	510	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
INDUS MARU.	K. Mori	4366	30th May	9th June
BINGO MARU.	H. Chiba	601	1 June	8 June
KOYEI MARU.	B. Nakagawa	4739	1 June	..
CELEBES MARU.	H. Morita	5863	8 June	24th June
INDO MARU.	I. Kawasaki	5009	16 June	30 June
HONOLULU MARU	G. Fujita	5750	25 June	9th July

xPassenger Steamer.

*Calling at Honkong.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22158. Telegrams. "SHOSEN
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building Hornby Road, Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakt (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK:
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1875.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 36 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road. BOMBAY, No. 7

INSURANCE.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. .. 30%

The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexations terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATIA
Manager.
Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY,

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to:—

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road. BOMBAY

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(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
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ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER
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ESSENCE of CHIRATA = BITTER TONIC
" of NEEM = for SKIN DISEASES
EXT. GULANCHA Co. Liq. = for MALARIA and JAUNDICE
SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME and SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.

DIARRHŒA TABLETS
LAXIL (LAXATIVE) TABLETS.
MALARIL TABLETS FOR MALARIA.
NIRVEDIN TABLETS FOR RELIEVING PAINS.
PTYCHOTIS TABLETS FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,
Head Office— GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 40784
Branch— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

NOTICE.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

On and from Monday 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements will be as under :—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum twelve words.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle". Apply for revised terms of agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 143, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

REQUIRED four SIKH ELECTRICIANS as wiremen for service in E Africa. Terms on application to MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
A 23354

WANTED.—An experienced INSTRUCTOR for Physical Culture for the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad. Apply at once to the PRINCIPAL, stating age, experience and requirements.
A R23336.

WANTED—A competent and well-experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for up-country Cotton Mills. Apply at once with testimonials, stating qualifications previous experience and minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 790, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1179

WANTED—A CARDING ASSISTANT for a mofussil Mill to overhaul and re-clothe old cards. Salary Rs. 250 or more according to qualifications. Good prospects of permanent job to a practical man. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 791 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1182

WANTED—POST FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Salary up to Rs. 150 per mensem according to qualifications. Will be guided, as regards Travelling Allowance, Pension, security and all other respects by State Rules and regulations. Apply before 15th June, with photographs and copies of testimonials (not to be returned) without which no application will be considered, to the STATE SURGEON, Alwar.
A 23361

WANTED—(1) TRAINED TEACHERS for middle school. (2) Two SUPERINTENDENTS of Boarding houses. (3) RESEARCH SCHOLARS. (4) GRADUATES, capable of translating books from other languages into Hindi on the following subjects:—Philosophy; Political Economy; Ethics; Industry; Trade and Commerce; Agriculture; History. Modern Sciences. Applicants must belong to the old type of Indian civilization. Free board, free lodging and healthy atmosphere guaranteed. Apply stating terms to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT to Raja Sahib, Awagarh, U. P.
A 23373

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—Reduced Rent GODOWNS and GARAGES at Rs. 25. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LD. Lamington Rd. Off Jacob Circle.
C 23208

TO LET—GODOWN and OFFICE ROOMS in Shilotri Bank Building at Tamarind Lane.
C 23313

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Rupees TWENTY THOUSAND immediately, subsequently ten to fifteen thousand on first class going concern worth two Lakhs. By a respectable gentleman. Moderate interest. No brokers. Apply Box No. 789, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1177

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to invest Rs. 25,000 in a running and paying concern, 18 per cent. profit guaranteed. For particulars apply to—THE UNITED MILLS, CAWNPORE.
R R1186

WANTED.—A LOAN of Rs. 10,000 on reasonable interest to extend German Agency Business by an Export and Import Firm. Apply Box No. 787, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1174

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

TRUE STORY (Macfadden's Magazine) April, May June issues. Also other Magazine original price Rs. 1-4-0 selling at half 10 annas short time only. MADON'S HEALTH CULTURE DEPOT, 233, Hornby Road.
L R1190

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—About 200 to 300 maunds NEWSPAPER WASTE. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75; Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125, Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
N WB

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPE WRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort Bombay.
N W

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIS.

ROSE LICHI 400 Rs. 3/8, 800 Rs. 6, MANGOES—LANGRA Rs. 20; BOMBAY and KISHUNBHOG at Rs. 15 per 100. Pkg. and freight extra. Price with order. N B.—Mangoes rare, book your orders with cash immediately. Ask for price list for our healthiest mango and Lichi grafts with 1 anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GARDEN, No. 8, Darbhanga.
F 23322

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage as. 5 extra

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

NOTICE.

THE members of this Association shall keep their business CLOSED TO-DAY, the 28th May, 1925, THURSDAY on account of the "Chhapan Bhog" celebration.
SHIVLAL CHHOTALAL.
Hon. Secretary
23360

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (King's Birthday) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
By Order.
J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th May, 1925.
C23357

TENDERS.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited to remove wooden planks of paper Rolls Newspaper waste and other unserviceable articles. For particulars please apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER OF ATTORNEY given by our client Mr. Joosab Haji Latiff to his son, Essak Joosab Haji Latiff on the 16th day of January, 1925, has been this day CANCELLED. The public is hereby warned against dealing with the said Essak Joosab Haji Latiff as our clients constituted attorney hereafter.
Dated this 27th day of May, 1925.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Attorneys for Mr. Joosab Haji Latiff.
C23359

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GOCULDAS DAMODAR has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of freehold land, situate at the junction of Gowalia Tank Road and Forjet Street in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 655.13 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 406, 442, New No. 2/2290, 2/2319, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1/7066 together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the South-East by Forjett Street, on the West by Plot No. 28, on the North-West by road and which premises are assessed under D Ward Nos. 3383 3394 3411, 3412, 5413, 2414, Street Nos. 57, 59 224-1-2-3.
Dated this 26th day of May 1925.
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C23358

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KUMBHARWADA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5184 of 1922 (Nursey Vela v. Keskow Vela), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 15th June, 1925 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable properties.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kumbharwada Street bearing New Survey No. 5009 and admeasuring 345 square yards according to Collector's Records but which is believed to admeasure 380 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1942, New No. 9078, Old Survey No. 324 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7682, Street No. 172-180 and bounded as follows on the East by Kumbharwada Road, on the West by sweeper's lane, on the South by the property secondly described and on the North by the house of Kashinath Vithoba Sirkar.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kurbharwada bering New Survey No. 5008 (1) (2), admeasuring about 265 square yards according to Collector's Records and which is believed to admeasure about 273 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1937, New No. 9073 and 9074, Old Survey No. 325 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7661, and Street No. 162-70 and bounded on the East by the Kamatipura Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property firstly described and on the South by the property of Memon Hajee Dawood.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 30th May, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. Bennett and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the office concerned—
1 Sun Blind.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT LAMINGTON ROAD ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE AT GRANT ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Esufalli Mahomedbhai Lotia and the surviving Mortgagor Hasanalli Ebrahimji Ghadialli, the undermentioned property under the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of September, 1919, and expressed to be made between Madhowjee Ghellabhai Ghaswalla of the one part and Kharshedjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, Jehangirji Hormasji Cama, Kaikhushru Hormasji Cama and Jamshedji Pochaji Cama, of the other part.

All that piece of Foras Freehold tenure land now redeemed containing by admeasurement about seven hundred and sixteen square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 370, New Nos. 1, 38, 98, Old Survey No. 172 and New Survey No. 1-2/6990 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 4423 and 4425 under E Ward Nos 2698 and 2700 Street Nos. 39-41-42-1-2 all which premises are situate at the Eastern side of Gilder Street now known as Lamington Road and are bounded, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Framji Hormusji Sethna, but now of the Mortgagors on or towards the West by the Lamington Road, on or towards the North partly by the property of the Mortgagors and partly by the property of Bai Awabai Framji Petit and on or towards the South by the property of Vanjari Shivram Hurry and were formerly in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants and are now in that of the tenants of the Mortgagees.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10
"HER DANGEROUS PATH"
WITH
EDNA MURPHY
FINAL TWO CHAPTERS
"SHOULD SHE BECOME A DETECTIVE ?"
AND
'CORINNE MAKES HER CHOICE'
Lovers bid for her heart, Positions are offered her which will she choose ?
"VAUDEVILLE"
(Out of the Inkwell Cartoon)
"HIS ROYAL SLYNESS"
BY
HAROLD LLOYD
The Comedian of Comedians.
PATHE GAZETTE.
POPULAR PRICES.

WARNER BROS.
CLASSICS OF THE SCREEN
WILL BE SHOWN
AT THE
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
From May 30th.
Do you believe in the cards of fortune ?
Or will you await your destiny ?
SEE
FLAMING PASSION FROM
LUCRETIA LOMBARD !

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
United Picture's Syndicate's
First Production
THE TWO UNTOUCHABLES
THE TWO UNTOUCHABLES
Time and Rates as usual.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY MESSRS. JOHN ROBERT, WIMBRIDGE, DEOJI KANJI, BENJAMIN AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS FULL IRON FRAME SWEET TONED COTTAGE PIANO BY GEBRUDER KNAKE, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 31st May, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, next to "Hill View," Hughes Road, the very valuable and specially made to order house-hold furniture by the said well-known makers, rich glass crockery, and platedware, large sliding Dining Table Arm and without arm chairs, specially made sideboard and Dinner Waggon also Jacobean sideboard and Dinner Waggon by Roberts, rich carpets, Leather lined Chesterfield suite, velvet lined suites of Sofas and Chairs, Fancy Silver Show Cases and Cabinets One Full Iron framed sweet toned Cottage Piano by Gebruder Knake one set of Encyclopaedia Britanica, single and double Iron and Wooden Bedsteads Solid Old Blackwood Carved furniture Mirror Almirahs, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Clothe and Gown Presses, coiled linen boxes and Towel rails, Hall stands, Writing Tables and Book Cases, Wall clocks reclining sofas and Easy chairs, leather lined Low chairs, Card Tables, Ice box, Meatsafe, etc., etc.

The property of Mr. M. O. Blakey and others.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD and Co.,
Auctioneers.

ZAGHLUL AND GANDHI.

"TWO TYPICAL FIGURES."

"B Ilor Evans" writes as follows in the Manchester Guardian"

Within the period of a month I have met both Zaghul Pasha and Gandhi—both still forces in the Nationalist movements of their countries. I do not want to write out the substances of our conversations; what they said to me they have often said before I want rather to register impressions to contrast the two men as national types.

They receive you very differently. With Zaghlul Pasha you must penetrate concentric circles of secretaries and relations before you reach the controlling figure. Gandhi, on the other hand, is the soul of informality. A perfect stranger, you write to tell him that you wish to see him, and he replies in his own handwriting—no intermediaries here: "My dear friend,—Do come and see me. Monday is my day of silence. I can speak to no one then, but after that . . . ."

Zaghlul Pasha received me in the "House of the Nation," in Cairo, his enormous home which has been the scene of many a noisy demonstration. His study showed everywhere an attempt to imitate Western fashions, and the total effect was rather like that of a sitting-room in a Bloomsbury boarding house. Heavy velvet curtains kept out the beautiful winter sun of Cairo, antimacassars covered the profusion of plush chairs and sofas. At one end of the room was a large desk, by its side a swing bookcase, empty except for a copy of Nesfield's "English Grammar." All was imitation Westernism, and everywhere it is the same. Contact with the West seems to have enervated Egypt of her own powers in the arts and crafts, and left her with the sole capacity of absorbing what is least commendable in the West. Once we had sat down, our obeisances made, and the inevitable Persian coffee with enormous tumblerfuls of water placed before us, we settled down to our talk.

The contrast of my meeting with Gandhi is complete. An appointment had been arranged for an early morning talk in Delhi. I entered a dimly lighted room, devoid of furniture, except for a few low stools. If you wanted to sit you sat on the floor, and if you wanted to eat you ate on the floor. To meet my Western needs a chair was brought in, but no one else used a chair. In one corner stood a hand spinning machine, the inevitable *charkar* which Gandhi carries with him everywhere; opposite the *charkar* was a mass of blankets spread out on the floor. In the middle of the blankets was Gandhi, eating his breakfast of rice and fresh grapes from vessels placed on a stool before him. Here was a room which denied the West; not only was imitation absent, but everywhere there was an even truculent insistence upon independence from the West.

THE CONTRAST.

The contrast of the men themselves is more difficult to summarise, even the contrast of externals. Zaghlul Pasha looks very much like a European. His flushed face is as fair and ruddy as an English farmer's after a day in the fields. His clothes are Western except for his headgear, the inevitable tarbush. In himself he shows the marks of age, illness, and a weariness akin to anger. His slow, deliberate speech adds to the effect. Above all, he gives the appearance of tenacity and resentment. It comes out in anger and rhetoric, in quick moments of passionate feelin, and in an occasional sardonic laugh. He began by speaking Arabic, which was rendered to me by an interpreter, but later he spoke in French. Of English he professed to know but a few words. All the older generation in Egypt speak French. Egypt has been influenced by Europe rather than by Great Britain. Our own influence extends, indeed, but for a single generation, and culturally it would seem to be at an end. In loose-fitting lounge suit, his tarbush pushed far back on his almost bare head, Zaghlul Pasha presents physically a rather incongruous figure. His large hands and long arms somehow emphasise the effect. Yet he was the greatest personality I met in Egypt; great, it is true, among small men. Whatever happens in Egypt, one feels that while he lives this man will be a force to be coped with.

Gandhi, as he squatted on the floor swathed in his brown blankets, seemed to be free from any contact with the West. Yet when he began to speak he showed that he had at command a rich English vocabulary and a pleasant, persuasive accent. In India our culture has penetrated deeply, and, Swaraj or no Swaraj, we shall leave permanently a deep impress on that great half-continent. You can look, though, in vain in Gandhi for those impresses which constitute personality in the West. A diminutive figure moves up in its blankets to greet you. A small dark head, closely shaven, with a tuft of loose hair at the back, smiles at you. It is a smile that wreathes the shrunken, ascetic cheeks with happiness. The figure sinks into its blankets again, and the cultured English voice begins to tell you of the British influence in India.

The essence of what they stood for was radically different. Zaghlul Pasha emphasised concrete, material things, control of the Suez, of the Sudan, Egyptians to be placed in high positions, and in all those demands he was, probably, symbolic of the forces of Nationalism in Egypt. Gandhi's thesis was much less tangible. He mingled mysticism and religion with his politics, nourishing within himself the dream of an ideal India peopled by an ideally content peasantry. Apart from his tenacity, Zaghlul Pasha did not transcend the level of any party leader with demands to make. Gandhi seemed a figure something like Tolstoy, with the addition of an Eastern sense of the impenetrable. Gandhi, though, is not typical of India; particularly is he not typical of Indian politicians. India is not a country of idealists, but a country of corruption. Yet India has admired, and still admires, this diminutive figure who seems above passion and scorn and pride and intrigue.

Whatever else the contrast of Gandhi and Zaghlul Pasha may show, it demonstrates at least how little in common there is between Nationalist movements in the two countries.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, May 27.

To-day Reuter reported 2 points lower on old crop and 5 to 11 points down on new crop in New York futures. At the opening the market declined but again improved on some short covering. At the close the market was quiet and featureless. Liverpool has been reported 23 points lower to 3 points up in May and July positions, and unchanged to 1 point up in new crop positions.

Messrs. Amriger and Vasugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 26th inst. as under:—

"Market stagnant. Some showers in Texas."

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable D/- 26th inst. (5.5 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Featureless market, purely question of weather pending Bureau. Think purchase any substantial decline occurs on it."

In sympathy with a very small decline reported in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning at Rs. 443/-, a rupee lwer than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach July-August. At the opening on buying by Japanese and Commission Houses the values improved to Rs. 444 1/2. At this level bear operators sold causing the prices to decline to Rs. 443 1/2. On renewed buying by Commission Houses the market again readily recovered to Rs. 446/- and after meagre fluctuations closed at Rs. 445 1/2 at 4-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 444 1/2 and closed at Rs. 445/- at 6-30 p.m. on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses.

Fully goood M. G. Bengal July was nominally quoted at Rs. 381/-.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady yesterday with a moderate demand for high-class Berars from Japan shippers and about 5,000 bales were reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M

Bombay, May 27.

Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	..	445
„ „ Bengal July	..	380

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay May 27.

Description.	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
G. Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	405	395	380	370
G. Kadi/Viramgaon ..		450	443	436
G. Dhullera		440	433	426
G. Punjab Americans..		486	473	460
G. Broach ..	483	473	458	448
G. Southerns			450	440
			F. G. Fair.	
			430	

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 27.

Fully Good Broach July/August	..	445
Fully Good Bengal July	..	380
Good Southerns May/June	..	430

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 27.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G. ..	..	..
„ Fine M.G. ..	390	..
„ F.G.M.G. 375	..	..
Sindh Punjab Fine M.G. ..	390	..
„ F.G.M.G. 375	..	..
Punjab Americans MG. 440/50	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	400	440/50 ..
Nagpur	400	440/50 ..
Ecotmal .. Fine M.G.	390/400	430 ..
Fulgaon .. „ „	400	430/35 ..
Dhamangaon „ „	390/400	430 ..
Amraoti .. „	360/75	420 ..
Shamgaon-Akola „	360/70	400/10 ..
Pulkapur „	340/50	375/85 ..
Khandesh „	325/35	360/70 ..
„ F.G.M.G	..	.. ..
Broach Fine M.G. ..		470/75 ..
„ Fully Good „ ..		450/52 ..
Surtis .. Fine „ ..		.. ..
„ F.G.M.G. ..		.. ..
Dharwar S.G. ..		450 ..
Coompta M.G. ..		445/55 ..
Western „ ..		360/400 ..
„ H.G. ..		.. ..
Viraj M.G. ..		425/30 ..
Cambodia „ ..		470 ..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

May 27.

New York Market 26th May 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.29	July	23.15+05	23.18	—02
22.63	Oct.		22.58	—05
22.45	Jan.	22.33+12	22.34	—11
22.59	Mar.		22.60	—09

New York Spot on 25th May, 24.00+05, New Orleans 24..

Telegraphic market advices:—

July highest 23.25 (11.05 a.m.), lowest 23.06 (10.57 a.m.), range .19 points. Quiet featureless market.

Liverpool Market 26th May 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
12.48	May			12.25	—23
12.67	July	12.59+12	12.56+09	12.50	+03
12.05	Oct	11.216+11		12.05	..
11.91	Jan			11.92	+04
Egyptian.					
22.15	Nov.			22.25	—11
21.26	Jan			21.20	—20

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, May 27.

Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.

Description.	Ready	May J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop		
Broach M. G. F G.	..458/60	445 1/2
Oomra M. G. Fine	..400/410	
„ M. G. Black leaf.	..370/80	
Bengal M. G. Fine	..395/395	
„ M. G. F. G.	..375/80	379 1/2
Khandesh Black leaf*	..320/45	
Khandwa/Sanavad	..340/75	
Jalna/Aurangabad	..330/60	
Harda	..350/400	
Ujjain	..340/385	
Parbhani Purna*	..365/80	
Nander*	..375/90	
Wardha/Warora	..440/45	
Nagpur	..450/55	
Katol	..455/60	
Adoni*	..410/15	
Sindh/American	..470/475	
Sangli/Miraj	..440/45	
Bagalkot*	..415/25	
Coompta	..420/450	
Tirupur	..490/495	
Kadi Viramgam M.G	..430/40	
Dhollera* M.G.F.G.	..F.G.420/30	

*No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

		1924-25	1923-24
F. P. Bales			
Receipts to-date 21-5-25	—	9142000	6577000
„ Yesterday do	—	5000	9000
Exports to date do	—	7650000	5307000
Stock at Ports 15-5-25	—	562000	367000
„ Interior Towns. do	—	376000	363000
„ Liverpool do	—	953000	132000
Visible Supply 16-5-25	—	2395000	1541000
Quantity in Sight do	—	14170000	10879000

Receipts at Bombay.

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
Yesterday	10743	3193792	3063873	3255275

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 14th May

1924-25	1923-24
12777	19122

Total Stock in Bombay on 14-5-25 9,37,028 B/s Last year—9,01,634 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st Sept. to 18th May

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe —	549514	961705	680157
China —	261876	181453	318036
Japan —	1251568	1147283	1436401
Coast-Ports	26585	47420	43768
Total —	2089543	2337861	2478343
Afloat in harbour			
Europe —	7129	12472	7270
China Japan & Coast ports	70836	29274	40.39

Silver	Gold	Govt. Paper.
70-15-0	21-8-3	68-4-0

Remarks:—12-45 p.m. Yesterday there was little change in the home markets New York closing 2 to 11 lower, Liverpool 7 up to unchanged.

Th market is steady here, and after opening at Rs. 443½ it has risen about Rs. 2 on a little buying. The demand for ready cotton yesterday was considerably better. Our opinion remains the same.

This morning Sampin is reported June 302.10, August 302.70 and September 299.30.

Marwadi Bazaar Wednes. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach July/August Rs. 445½. Bengal July Rs. 380.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED. COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, May 26.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 22nd May to 26th May, 1925 ..	26775	22186	+4589
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 25th May, 1925	3186806	3059776	+127031
Shipments for the bi-week from 22nd May to 25th May, 1925.—			
United Kingdom ..			
Continent ..	2805	5760	-2955
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	28600	13236	+153690
Total	31405	18996	+12409
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 25th May, 1925			
United Kingdom	49846	137336	—87490
Continent ..	499668	824369	—324701
China	261876	181453	+80423
Japan	1251568	1147283	+104286
Coast Ports ..	26585x	47420	—20835
Total	2089543	2337861	—248318
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe ..	7129	12472	—5343
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	70836	29274	—41562

xIncluding 9329 bales for U. S.of America

RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 27.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th May 1925.

Cotton	6986	Bales
Wheat	39797	Cwts
Linseed	27527	„
Rape etc.	10046	„
Gingellyseed	5487	„
Poppyseed	782	„
Groundnuts	3519	„
Castorseed	7514	„
Rice	3488	„
Myrabollams	2207	„
Cottonseed	15318	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	5971	„
Juwar	1492	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	2217	„
Bajri	401	„
Coal	2·68	Tons

Telegraphic market advices:—

(1) Cabled 10.05 a.m.: Scattered showers South Texas. Weather cool.

(2) Cabled 12.10 p.m.: Quiet steady featureless market.

American Cross Rate 4.86 1/2.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 23.

In full-pressed Bales	Yestraday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	92	285,598	336,489
Central India ..	419	318,874	297,868
Barsi and Nagar ..	136	192,936	193,719
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	94,023	101,178
Berar	287	553,397	628,049
Central Provinces	84	251,333	251,151
Total Oomras ..	1,018	1,695,861	1,814,454
Dholera	847	227,259	161,677
N.W. Provinces ..	51	129,813	120,877
Rajputana	181	67,613	79,620
Sind-Punjab ..	103	352,497	302,368
Broach	2,952	465,761	303,215
Coompta & Dharwar	1,052	106,327	144,741
Westerns-Northerns	191	63,364	66,317
Coconada	..	1,253	335
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	22,742	23,983
Persian	21	4,064	7,050
American	.. ..	9,464	.. ..
Egyptian and African	570	44,125	38,417
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.. ..	3,487	819
Total ..	6,986	31,93,792	30,63,873

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 21st May. This year.	Last year.
Europe	7,268	546,326	955,945
Japan & China ..	5,550	1,484,639	1,315,850
Coast Ports ..	.. ..	26,595	47,070
Upcountry by Rail.	.. ..	12,777	19,021
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..	.. ..	59,584	29,591
Total ..	12,818	2,129,921	2,367,477

COTTON

Liverpool, May 26.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000

Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 300

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500.

Mid American Spot:

Universal Standard 13.14 fair request.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 31.00

New Pork 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	23.11
Oct	22.52
Jan	22.31
New York Noon Call.	
July	23.13
Oct	22.55
Jan	22.33
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
July	23.37
Oct	22.17

Liverpool, May 26.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

May	12.25—.23
July	12.50+.03
October	12.05
January	11.92+.01

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, May 26.

May	12.60+.12
July	12.58+.11
Oct	12.13+.08
Jan	12.00+.09
Mar	12.02+.11
Egyptians:—	
July	26.50+.10

London 25th.

Belgium 9758

Athens unreceived.

Cuban Sugar 12/6 June sellers.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 26.

May	12.55+.07
June	12.47+.02
July	12.50+.03
Aug	12.35+.02
Sep	12.19
Oct	12.05
Nov	11.96+.01
Dec	11.94+.01
Jan	11.92+.01
Feb	11.91+.01
Mar	11.92+.01
Apl	11.91+.01
May	11.89

Tone:—Barley Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 26.

May	29.90+1.50
June	28.70+1.50
July	27.20+.80
Aug	26.00+.65
Sep	24.90+.50
Oct	24.05+.35
Nov	22.25—.10
Dec	21.85—.20
Jan	21.20—.25
Feb	21.10—.25
Mar	20.95—.75

Tone:—

Manchester market disappointing.

Cloth Demand United.

Yarns Dull—Irregular.

CLOSING PRICES AMERICAN COBTON MARKET

New York, May 26.

Futures at New York:—

July	23.18—.02
October	22.58—.05
January	22.34—.11
March	22.60—.09

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, May 26.

Cotton:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 5000.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000.

Futures at New York:—

July	23.18—.02
October	22.58—.05
January	22.34—.11
March	22.60—.09
Spot Cotton at New York	23.95—05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.00
Futures at New Orleans:—	
July	23.51+.05
Oct	22.22—.06
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	20 1/8.
Demand Bills	48593.
Silver Commercial Bars	Foreign mined
May	12.25—.23
15/9 July/Sep sellers.	

COBTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

New York, May 26.

Broach Fine 10.40.

67 7/8.

MESSRS. NORDEN'S CABLE.

Bombay, May 26.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Cabin, Mambadevi have received to-day the following cable from our Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Market Stagnant."

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 26.

Scinde Good 9.50.

Scinde Fully Good 9.90.

Scinde Fine 10.30.

Bengal Good 9.60.

Bengal Fully Good 10.00.

Bengal Fine 10.40.

Oomra Good 10.30.

Oomra Fully Good 10.70.

Oomra Fine 11.10.

Broach Good 10.90.

Broach Fully Good 11.30.

Broach Fine 11.70.

WHEAT

London, May 26.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. 62/9 M/J sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—64lbs. 64/6 M/J sellers.

Bone:—Firm harder to buy.

Australian 62/- M/J sellers.

Choice White Karachi 62/6 M/J sellers firm very few offers.

Soft Red Karachi 62/- M/J sellers.

Tone:—Firmer little doing.

FREIGHT OF COAL

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

New York, May 26.

Demand Bills 48593.

LINSEED

London, May 26.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22 3/ May/June sellers.

Linseed Tone:—Firm little doing.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—

44/3 June/Aug value.

44 3/8 Sep/Dec Done and Buyers.

LINSEED

London, May 26.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £20 1/2 M/J sellers—fully stead.

Linseed Bombay £23/- M/J sellers.

Linseed Bombay £23/- J/J and J/A Hull paid.

Cottonseed Bombay £10/- M/J Nominal.

Castorseed Bombay £23/- M/J and J/J paid.

Tone:—Quiet trade.

JAVA SUGAR

London, May 26.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/9 June/July sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/9 July/Sep sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/9 Oct/Dec sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 15/11 1/2 Oct/Dec sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 16/0 1/4 Oct/Dec sellers.

Tone—Flat. No demand for India.

METALS

London, May 26

English best Selected Copper £62 1/2.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 1/16.

Copper Braziers £77 1/2.

Yellow Met l 7 1/2.

Hard Spelter £30 1/4

Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2.

BRASS.

Bombay, May 27.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Brass English	3/4	58	0	0
Do	1	58	0	0
Do	1 1/4	58	0	0
Do	1 1/2	58	0	0
Do	1 3/4	58	0	0
Do	2	3	0	

COPPER.

Bombay, May 27.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, German.. ..	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4.. ..		56	8	0
„ „ to 1		55	12	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		55	12	0
German Copper 1 1-2		64	12	0
„ „ to 1 3-4 to 2 ..		64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1 ..		66	0	0
„ „ 1 1-4		66	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 27.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand —	No. 14 1-2	0	12	3
Kilachand ..	No. 20 1-2	0	13	6
Currimbhai ..	No. 12 1-2	0	12	0
Elphinstone ..	No. 12 1-2	0	11	9
David	No. 10 1-2	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0	11	3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0	11	6
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0	11	6
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0	10	9
Light-house ..	No. 6 1-2	0	10	6
Japan	No. 40—1	1	3	6
„	No. 42—2	1	4	6
„	No. 20	0	5	3
„	No. 32	1	2	0

STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT.

Bombay, 27th May 1925.

B. Dyeing opened at Rs. 900 and closed at Rs. 945, Century opened at Rs. 402-8-0 and closed at Rs. 417-8-0.

Other mill shares were also steadier.

Imperial Bank was in demand at Rs 1417-8-0 and that of partly paid was transacted at Rs. 357-8-0 the tone of the market was steadier.

Market will be closed to-morrow owing to a Hindu Holiday. On Tuesday the market was closed in the panicy state owing to various false reports spread by interested parties.

These reports were found untrue yesterday when the market opened the fact was known that the bull operator had paid a big loan of Rupees lacs that this relieved the pressure upon him. This produced a re-assurin effect on the market and there was a good rise in the prices of the shares of the B. Dyeing Mills.

An exciting scene ensued at the close, a lot of bad blood was created. A bear broker offered a lot of B. Dyeing Shares and a bull broker closed the offer. Thereupon a man who had offered to sell lost his temper and struck the other man. It is hoped the directors will take up the matter.

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India.. ..	50	3	73
Baroda..	50	4	72
Central Co-operative..	50	..	44
Central..	25	1¼	23-4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	82
Imperial	500	40	1422-8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	360
Union	7½	..	3-12
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	..	7-14
Central India Mining..	10	4-8	25-4
Indian Cement O. ..	250	..	35
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	46-4
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	140
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	1-14
Shivrajpurs	10	8—0	41-8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	817-8
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	135
Central Provinces ..	100	7½ p.c.	107
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	81-8
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	73
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	77
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	79
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	92
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	625
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	69
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	72-8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	140
Scindia Steam ..	30	14-0	6-1
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	00	5 p.c.	81
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,00	2 p.c.	470
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	780
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	59-8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	..
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	937-8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P...	1,000	7 p.c.	890
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	93
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	80
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	360
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	510
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	510
Fort	475	..	350
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-135	1020
Indian Cotton.. ..	125	20	192-8
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	250
New Berar	500	80	800
New East India ..	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	650
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	600
Volkart U. P. ..	500	50	640
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	142-8
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	75	..	30
B. Burma T. Corporation Od.	125	12-8	325
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	80 pre
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	9-4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	45
British Burma Petroleum	100 Sh. 8	6 ..	4-6
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	17-8	235
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	100
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	335
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	645
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	100
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	27
Tata iron Pref. 1st ..	150	..	93
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	47-8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	13
Thacker	50	..	200
Telephone	50	1	24-4
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life..	50	22-8	420
Jupiter..	15	..	5-12
New India	25	1-0	12-14
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	500
Vulcan	10	..	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	397-8
Alliance	100	..	65
Apollo	50	..	9
Assur Virjee	100	..	10
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	420
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5-10
Bombay Dyeing, etc.	250	50	950
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	15
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	410
Bradbury, P.	250	7 p.c.	..
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	45
Century	100	20	417-8
Central India O. ..	100	16	450
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	48-12	
Colaba Land & Mill ..	100	7-8	110
Coorla	100	3	145
Crescent	100	5	217-8
Currimbhoy	250	..	375
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	..	620
Diamond O.	100	..	10
E.D.Sassoon United O.	10	..	1-2
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	..	337-8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	..	117-8
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	19-8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	380
Fazulbhoy	250	20	832-8
Finlay	100	20	130
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	750
Globe	100	..	50
Gokak	100	7	103-12
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	900
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	207-8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	..
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	382-8
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	12
Jamshed O.	250	..	90
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	110
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee ..	100	6	82-8
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	1075
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	350	4625
Madhorao Scindia ..	100	..	42-8
Madhowji Dharamsi..	100	..	365
Madras United ..	250	15	500
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2300
Mathradas	100	..	240
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	107-8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2500
Model Mills, Nagpur..	250	..	135
Mysore	50	5	120
New City of Bombay	100	10	220
New Great Eastern ..	200	10	330
Osmanshahi (100) ..	50	..	51-4
Pearl	250	10	492-8
Phœnix	100	15	450
Planet	100	..	25
Premier	100	..	60
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	45
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Sholapore	1,000	1200	10500
Simplex	250	..	160
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	95
Standard	500	100	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	435
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	67-8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	1725
Vishnu P.	500	35	610
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

COTTON MILLS.

	Fluctuations			
Ahmedabad Advance				397-8
Bombay Cotton				420
Bombay Dyeing	860	950	860	950
Century ..	395	417-8	395	417-8
Central India ..	452-8	452-8	448-12	450
Colaba Land	110			110
Crescent ..	215	217-8	215	217-8
Edward Sassoon				120
Fazulbhoy ..	812-8	835	812-8	832-8
Finlay				130
Globe				50
Gokak				103-12
Indian Bleaching				207-8
Indore Malwa	382-8			382-8
Kohinoor				1075
Madhowjee ..	362-8	366-4	362-8	365
Mathuradas				240
Meyer Sassoon				107-8
Mysore				120
New Great ..	328-12	333-12	323-12	330
Pabaney				337-8
Pearl ..	485	492-8	485	492-8
Phonix				440
Simplex ..			160	160
Swadeshi ..	450	450	437-8	437-8
SwanMills				160
Tata Mill				67-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	142-8
Bombay Steam	72-8
Bombay Tram Co., Ord.	95
Bundi Cement	7-14
Indian Cement	35
Central India Mining	25
Katni Cement Ord.	46-4
Shivrajpur	42-0
Tata Hydro 940	942-8 930	932-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	13
Tata Iron & Steel, Def. 46 14	47-8 46-4	47-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rs.	a.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	68	7
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36..	86	2
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.. ..	95	2
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 ..	98	6
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55..	99	3
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925..	103	0
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928.. .. .. ..

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 27.

Many dust and thunderstorms are reported from the Gangetic plain. The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and local in Bihar, East United Provinces, Central India East, East Central Provinces and Konkan. A few falls have also occurred in the West United Provinces, Gujerat, West Central Provinces and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui one and a half inches; Moulmein and Monywa two; Mandalay, Myitkyina and Maymyo one and a half; Lashio and Bhamo one; Tezpur one and a half; Silchar five; Cherrapunji three; Cox's Bazar, Narayangunj and Mymensingh one and a half; Chittagong three; Barisal and Bogra two; Dinajpur and Allahabad one; Agra a half; Ahmedabad a quarter; Nowgong a half; and Chanda one.

Forecast:—Decrease in Assam and Bengal, and increase in Malabar.—A. P.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

CALCUTTA May 26.

Bengal week ending 20th May 1925:—During the week moderate rain fell over the greater part of the Province. Sowing of autumn crops continues in some West Bengal districts. The prolonged wet weather interfered with the weeding of jute and paddy and lowered the prospects of standing crops in some low land tracts of North and East Bengal. Dry weather at this stage would benefit their growth.

Unitd Provinces Western Circle 20th May 1925:—The weather during the week remained clear. Threshing of rabi continues. Sowing of kharif with irrigation has begun where canal water is available.

North Eastern Circle 21st May, 1925:—Threshing of wheat and gram is complete. Produce normal. Prospects of sugarcane crops are normal. Preparation of land for rice crop is going on.

Assam, 25th May, 1925:—Outturn of tea is normal. Prospects of spring rice are poor. Prospects of autumn rice and jute are below normal owing to incessant rains.—A.P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, May 26

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.775 inches.
Temperature of Air	.. ..	87.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	79.9 "
Dew Point	.. .. ..	76.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	72% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	4.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air		93.1 "
Minimum do. do.	..	83.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SW, SW, W, WSW,
Movemnt of Wind from mid-to ight-emidnight	.. ..	136 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. in ft.
	May					May			
W.	27	1	32	25	0	27	7	17	17 0
		14	25	27	0		20	33	20 9
Th.	28	2	7	24	6	28	7	51	18 6
		15	1	26	5		21	27	20 1
Fri.	29	11	35	28	2	29	4	42	15 7
		13	9	26	6		17	17	19 8
Sat.	30	13	4	28	1	30	18	2	17 2
		15	39	26	1		21	11	19 7
Sun.	31	4	55	23	7	31	10	43	20 0
	Jun	17	28	25	6	Jun	..	..	.. 0
M.	1	0	26	26	0	1	6	12	26 1
		13	19	27	9		18	7	9 0
Tu.	2	7	34	24	7	2	1	22	19 0
		19	26	26	0		13	16	20 0

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay, May 27.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Wednesday, the 27th May 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the north and the minimum in thte east of the province. The thermometer rose yesterday to 113 deg. at Lahore and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0·64" of rain, Cawnpore 0.22" and Allahabad 0.90". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the east of the province and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Allahabad only; the minimum was generally below normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the province was 108 deg. at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over lower Sind and Jodhpur and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess Day temperature was lower than usual in south Rajputana; night temperature was below normal at Bikaner only. A maximum temperature of 117 deg. was recorded yesterday at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad reports 0.21" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over Kathiawar and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess in north Gujarat and at Neemuch. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the former area and in Central India West; the minimum was almost normal in the whole of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor has had 0.13" of rain, Chanda 1.23" and Raipur 0.31". Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual except in the western districts. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Saugor and Chanda; the minimum was below normal in the east of the province. The thermometer rose yesterday to 110 deg. at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.14" of rain Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and at Karwar humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Marmagao; the minimum was almost normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 93.1deg. (2deg. above normal) and a minimum temperatur of 83.8deg. (2deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Nizamabad, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

General Remarks.—There has been an extension of rainfall into the Central and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces and the east Central Provinces, and local in the west United Provinces and Gujarat. A few falls have also occurred in the west Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar. The only important amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.27" at Trivandrum.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 26th May 1925 issued from Simla.

Rainfall has increased and been nearly general in Burma, Assam and Malabar. It has been local in the Bombay Deccan with a few falls in Bengal, Bihar, the east Punjab, Gujarat, south Hyderabad, Mysore and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Mergui, Tavoy, Diamond Island one and a half inches; Rangoon one; Bassein two; Yamethin three; Myitkyina, Tezpur one and a half; Sibsagar Silchar four; Cherrapunji ten; Gauhati, Dhubri two; Jalpaipuri, one and a half; Delhi, Ahmedabad a quarter; Ahmednagar, Mysore a half; Calicut one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH OF MAY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st May to date.	Normal, 1st May to date.	Departure, 1st May to date.
Baluchistan—Quetta	..	0.69	0.39	+0.32
Punjab—				
Multan	..	1 40	0.30	+1.10
Rawalpindi	..	?	1.18	?
Lahore	..	0.73	0.61	+0.12
Hissar	..	0.27	0.54	—0.27
Ambala	..	0.17	0.73	—0.56
Delhi	..	0.77	0.50	—0.27
United Provinces—				
Agra	.. 0.64	0.71	0.42	—0.29
Mainpuri	..	0.07	0.47	—0.40
Jhansi	..	0.12	0.27	—0.15
Cawnpore	.. 0.22	0.63	0.25	+0.38
Allahabad	.. 0.90	0.93	0.24	+0.69
Sind—				
Jaccobabad	..	0.19	0.14	+0.05
Karachi	..	..	0.05	—0.05
Rajputana—Bikaner	..	0.25	0.61	—0.36
Ajmer	..	0.12	0.55	—0.43
Jaipur	..	0.12	0.52	—0.40
Kotah	..	0.25	0.47	—0.22
Mount Abu	..	0.13	0.90	—0.77
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	..	0.07	—0.07
Dwarka	..	..	0.01	—0.01
Verava!	.. 0.04	0.07	0.27	—0.27
Rajkot	..	0.85	0.41	+0.44
Bhavnagar Para	..	0.01	0.35	—0.34
Gujrat—				
Surat	.. 0.02	0.07	0.19	—0.12
Ahmedabad	.. 0.21	0.45	0.36	+0.09
Deesa	..	..	0.35	—0.35
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	..	0.60	—0.60
Indore	..	0.29	0.31	—0.02
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	.. 0.07	0.07	0.39	—0.32
Saugor	.. 0.13	0.91	0.38	+0.53
Hoshangabad	..	1.32	0.40	+0.92
Khandwa	..	..	0.30	—0.30
Akola	..	0.05	0.21	—0.16
Amraoti	..	0.31	0.43	—0.12
Nagpur	.. 0.04	0.75	0.48	+0.27
Chanda	.. 1.23	1.60	0.50	+1.10
Raipur	.. 0.31	2.70	0.78	+1.92
Konkan—				
Bombay	.. 0.02	0.12	0.38	—0.26
Ratnagiri	.. 0.14	0.50	0.49	+0.01
Mormugao	..	0.58	1.55	—0.97
Karwar	..	0.65	1.67	—1.02
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	0.49	0.60	—0.11
Ahmednagar	..	0.70	0.54	+0.16
Poona	..	1.26	0.70	+0.56
Sholapur	..	2.66	0.73	+1.93
Bijapur	..	1.78	0.86	+0.93
Belgaum	..	4.19	1.82	+2.37
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	..	0.62	—0.62
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	1.45	0.50	+0.95
Hyderabad	..	2.26	0.81	+1.45
Malabar—				
Mangalore	..	2.08	4.26	—2.18
Calicut	.. 0.08	5.50	6.71	—1.21
Cochin	.. 0.01	12.8	9.25	+3.55
Trivandrum	.. 0.27	1.88	6.46	—4.58
Ceylon—Colombo	.. 0.66	7.12	10.40	—3.28
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	.. ..	?	1.14	?
Bellary	.. ..	1.74	1.64	+0.10
Cuddapah	.. ..	4.68	1.29	+3.39
Madras	.. ..	3.92	0.90	+3.02
Bangalore	.. ..	7.02	3.58	+3.44
Coimbatore	.. ..	1.82	2.07	— 0.25
Trichinopoly	.. ..	5.58	2.79	+2.79
Negapatam	.. ..	0.02	1.50	—1.48

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, May 27.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	0	0
Century	0	15	6
E. D. Sasson	0	15	0
Elphinstone	0	15	0
Long Cloth (Full weight)34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	5	6
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	3	6
Swan per lb.	1	5	0
Finlay per lb.	1	5	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth X Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohino or per lb.	1	6	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tata per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	3	9
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	12	0
Phoentx per piece	5	12	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	12	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece £5	5	14	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	11	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	3	0
Bombay United per piece	6	10	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	8	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pebaney	11	0	0
Hindustan	11	4	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	0
Textile per lb.	1	4	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	4	6

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page)

London, May 26.

Rentes 3 per cent 44 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 5/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 3/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—
Bear covering business very restricted closed stea dy.
Interest day to day loans 4 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 4 1/8.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm 1817.
Christiania 2874.
Amsterdam 1210.
Switzerland 2513.

London, May 26.

Exchange on London in Paris 9662.
Exchange on London in Germany 2042.
Exchange on London in Italy 12262.

DISCOUNTS

London, May 26.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 49/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4.
Discount Fine Brade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Brade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/8.
Rentes 5 per cent 16 3/4.

STOCKS ETC.

London, May 26.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87 5/8 —1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £91 3/4.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £99 15/16.
Conversion Loan £76 11/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 3/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. £56 5/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 1/2.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/2.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 1/8.

SHARES

London, May 26.

Hongkong Bank £143.
Chartered Bank £20 3/8.
National Bank £47 1/2.
P. and O. Bank £10 7/8.
Eastern Bank £6 3/16.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 27.

Ready:—21-7 3

Vada	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Jeth	21-8-0	21-7-9		21-7-9
Asadi	21 9-0	21-8-9		21-8-9

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—2—0
Asad 0—4—
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 27.

Ready:—71-3-0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Jeth	71-5-0	71-3-0		71-3-0
Asad	71-5-0	71-3-0		71-3-0

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—10—0
Ashad 1—2—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BULLION BARS

Bought £1166000.
Sold £10,000 sovereigns.
Export to Italy £20,000.

METAL REPORT

London, May 26.

Tin Block £253 1/8.

RUBBER

London, May 26.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 26/- June/July sellers.
Tone:—Steady.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 29 1/2 June paid.
Tone:—Irregular generally quieter.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets 33/- June paid and sellers.

London, May 26.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Bombay for June/July and July/Aug shipment to Hull at £23. In Linseed Calcutta for May June shipment to Hull at £22 1/2. In Castorseed Bombay for May/June and June/July shipment to Hull at £23 and for May/June shipment at £23.

RAPESEED

London, May 26.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £21 3/4 quoted.
Ferozepore Real Bold £22 1/4 M/J sellers.
Rapeseed Toria £22 5/8 M/J sellers.
Yellow Guzerat £23 1/4 M/J Nominal.

BARLEY

London, May 26.

Karachi Barley 44/- M/J quoted.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

May 28.

S S Chumleigh, Orgen, Hull.
S S Karagola, Oliver, Durban.
S S Nagpore, Northevte, Kobe.

LOADING.

May 27.

Steamer Clan Macnavi for Antwerp.
Steamer Jalapalak for Karachi.
Steamer Razmak for Aden.

S S Chumleigh:—The T M Co's steamer Chumleigh, 3146 tons, Captain E A Orgen, will sail to-day from Harbour for Hull with a general cargo.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Co's African Mail steamer Karagola, 3647 tons, Captain A E Oliver, sailed yesterday from Harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nagpore:—The P & O Co's steamer Nagpore, 3226 tons, Captain H B Northcote, will sail to-day from Harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

WEDNESDAY, May 27.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Hakata Maru 3599 Japan 28/5 O S K.
3 Mundra 4461 N F N F M M & Co.
3 Scindia 3247 Liverpool 8/6 Grahams & Co.
4 Ridderkerk 3174 Hamburg 5/6 E D S & Co.
6 City of Harvard 4410 L'pool N.F. K N & Co.
7 Axenfels 3300, K'chi 28/5 L Edwards Ld.
8 Nazareno 3757, Kchi 1/6 L Triestino.
Pilsna 4061 Genoa 1/6, L Triestin.
Narkunda 9705 London 6/6 M M & Co.
16 Misty Law 3260 N F N F.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Griqua 2099 Hull N F N F K N and Co.
4 Lahore 3143 Japan 4/6 M M & Co.
4 Varela 1932 Busreh 29/5 M M & Co.
6 Dogra 3281 Cal. N F T M & Co.
14 Barala, 1899, B N F M M & Co.
15 Akbar 2492 Red Sea Ports N.F. T M & Co.
17 Ct. Benares 4477 Calcutta 2/6 C F & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gorjistan 2916 Raleigh N F A Nemazee.
C & D Jalajalaka 2630 Rangoon 30/5 S N Co.
D & E Barjora 1908 Colombo 24/5 M M and Co.
F Chindwara 3307 Cal. 29/5 M M & Co.
I/M Vita 1955 N F N F M M & Co.
L/M Tannenfels 1745 N F L Edwards Ltd.
19 Barpeta 1899 N F N F M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantica due about 12th June Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 19th June Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 26th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 3rd July Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 10th July Agent P & O S N Co.
China due about 17th July Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Baroda due about 14th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 9th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 16th July, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.
Clan Macindoe due about 8th June, Agent K N Co.
Rialto due about 31st May Agent K N Co.
Clan Mackay due about 11th June Agent J & Co.
Clan Ronald due about 2nd July Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 4th June, Agent G T Co.
Ceylon due about 15th June, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Rena due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
Nippon due about 27th July, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Tana due about 17th August, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Reichenfels due about 31st May, Agent L Edward Co.
Nidenfels due about 30th May, Agent L Edward & Co.
Drachenfels due about 10th June Agent L Edward Ltd.
Wildenfels due about 22nd June Agent L Edward Ltd.
Trantenfels due about 3rd July Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto Hull due about 7th June, Agent J F Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkirk due about 20th June, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Belderdyk due about 11th July, Agent E D Sassoon.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st June, Agent M Italiana
Aquileia due about 1st July, Agent M Italiana.
Ganye due about 15th June Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kumeric due about 19th June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kosino due about 23rd June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Adelside due about 18th July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kasenga due about 31st July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Auckland due about 17th August, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Bingo Maru due about 24th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Indus Maru due about 26th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 29th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Koyei Maru due about 30th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru due about 5th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 19th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia due about 31st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 27th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 17th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 24th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 28th June, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 30th May, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 13th June, Agent M M Co.
Karoa due about 27th June, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

May 27.

City of Harvard for Hull:—3000 cwt rapeseed Strauss and Co Ltd; 2000 cwt ground nuts Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell and Co;

For New York:—350 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

For Marseilles 8000 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Bros; 800 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 5000 cwt ground nuts Volkart Bros; 1000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros; 9800 cwt ground nuts E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 2000 cwt kurdiseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 2000 cwt nigerseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Misty Law for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd; 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 605 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1 case cotton K H Kayani and Co; 880 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—25 bales cotton grey yarn R Shantilal and Co; 55 bales cotton Khimji Visram and Co; 257 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton Hirji Nensey and Co.

For Venice:—110 bales cotton Khimji Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 560 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Ridderkerk for Hamburg:—200 cwt gum Arabic E Verji, 105 cwt gum Arabic J Nurberam and Co; 18 cwt gum kadaya J Mulchand and Co; 247 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwt gingelly seed Vokart Bros; 110 bales cotton fly M Chundulal and Co.

For Lose Angles:—1600 lbs sheep casings S M Haji Kadarbakhsh.

S S Nardunda for London:—204 cwt turmeric E Virjee and Co; 400 cwt gum false, M J Mowla and Sons; 303 cwt niger seed W Latham and Co Ltd.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—52 cwt turmeric E Virjee and Co; 4 cases beaf guts Cox and King's Shipping Agency; 62 cwt mawara flowers Tamboli and Co; 418 cwt gum Arabic J Narbheram and Co; 56 bales cotton Khimji Visram and Co.

For New York:—12 bales woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency.

For Glasgow:—145 cwt staves of empty Hhds in shcocks Spinair and Co; 80 cwt heads and hoops of empty Hhds Spineir and Co.

For Liverpool:—100 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 50 bales cotton waste B Meyer and Co; 113 cwt cotton seed B Meyer and Co; 1650 cwt ground nuts oil A Bhamji; 8000 cwt myrabollams Purshotam Mathradas Co Ltd; 180 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 480 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 928 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 49 cwt divi divi M N Naidu and Sons; 260 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 94 cwt kapoe cotton seed Tamboli and Co; 62 cwt mawra flowers Tamboli and Co; 56 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 130 bales cotton J A Beghie and Co Ltd; 50 bales hemp S Sarmanand; 24 cwt myrabollams Kalyandas Bros; 596 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

S S Blairgowrie for Sharpness:—60000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton Arjan Khimji and Co; 385 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

S S Umvuma for Antwerp:—106 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 42 cwt gum Arabic E Virji and Co.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton Bhaidas Cursondas and Co; 385 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 110 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Barcelona:—190 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.; 50 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co.

S S Gregua for Hull:—4000 cwt cotton seed M Bussan Kaisha Ltd.

S S Othello for Middlesbro Dock:—1000 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd.

S S Nazzarino for Genoa:—21 cwt hoseiry cuttings G S Kearney; 55 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Clan Macnair for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton The Bombay and Co Ltd.

S S Axenfels for Hamburg:—4 bales cotton oily waste S Jafarmal; 1 bale woollen carpets A O Baurle; 55 bales cotton fly H E Bode & Sons; 160 cwt gum tragakanath M J Mowla and Sons.

For Bremen:—55 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Nagpore for Shanghai:—1 case woollen and cotton carpets W R Marnoch; 182 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Lahore for Shanghai:—2700 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Moji:—300 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hakata Maru for Kobe:—58 cwt gum Arabic Hajiani Bros; 40 cwt zedoly Hajiani Bros; 5 cwt ivory H Laljee and Co.

For Osaka:—150 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Shanghai:—11¼ cwt ivory H Laljee and Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yagasaki:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton T M Kaishe Ltd; 26 bales cotton Ali Bros.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

May 27.

S S Jalavijaya from Calcutta. Agents Scindia Steam N Co Ltd.

From Calcutta:—359 bags rice, 145 bags betel nuts, 367 bales cloth, 45 bales jute twine, 374 bales new gunnies, 40 bales hessian twine, 40 cass tobacco, 26 packages beltings.

From Tuticorin:—32 bales cotton yarn, 203 bales cotton, 50 cases tea, 103 bundles empty gunnis,

From Alleppy:—404 bags copra, 148 bags paper, 75 bags ginger 50 robbins ginger.

From Cochin:—70 bundles packing mats, 125 bundles bamboo mats, 80 drums cocoanuts oil, 1500 cases cocoanuts oil.

From Ponani:—362 jottas coid yarn, 1895 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—503 bags cocoanuts, 60 bags copra, 425 bales cotton waste, 128 jottas coir yarn 32 cases tea, 42 baskets ginger, 248 jottas coir rope 10 coils coir rope.

From Badgara 217 bags copra, 663 bags cocoanuts

From Tellichery:—1288 bage cocoanuts.

From Cannanore:—962 bags cocoanuts, 41 bags pepper, 20 bundles coir yarn.

From Mangalore:—97 bores coffee husks, 12 bags copra, 38 bags pepper, 80 bags coffee, 18 bags ramgote, 2289 bags sopary, 110 bundles cotton with seed, 46 bundles coir yarn, 68 boras rampatry.

S S Lieutenent de la Tour from Havre. Agents Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes.

From Havre:—265 cases brandy.

S S Varela from Basra. Agents M M & Co.

From Basra:—1 bundle specie, 100 bags specie, 28 bags old brass, 1300 baskets wet dates, 10 bales silk piece goods 28 nongs piy lead.

From Karachi:—477 bags sugar, 30 cases metal polish.

S S City of Howard from London. Agents Killick Nixon and Co.

From London:—148 cases cotton ptece goods, 79 bales cotton piece goods.

From Liverpool:—347 bales cotton piece goods, 542 cases cotton piece goods, 126 cases cotton yarn, 11 bales cotton yarn, 24 bales tents, 105 barrels tallow, 34 cases bottons 20 cases bacon, 17 cases paint, 22 cases medicine 20 cases window glass, 17 cases cloth, 17 cases glass boxes, 20 cases beer, cases bobbins, 20 cases olive oil, 20 cases steel pipes, 30 cases tacks, 223 cases brandy, cases cigarettes, 23 bags tubes, 100 bags powder, 40 bales rubber tyres, 11 loose rubber tyres, 579 bundles faggot steel, 436 bundles iron, 100 bundles yellow metal sheets, bundles G P sheets, 51 bundles steel channel 3543 bundles steel hoops, 640 bundles steel bars, 283 bundles steel circles, 500 bundles cutting sheets, 3538 bundles galvd. corrgtd sheets, 204 cases cottons, 50 bales cotton 120 pairs wheels, 11 crates steel plates, 20 boxes common soap, 634 casks China clay 252 sk/case tiles, 38 casks tiles, 50 under fore fifty sets covered goods wagons, 75 cases fifty sets covered goods wagons, 60 bundles fifty sets covered goods wagons, 90 boats fifty sets covered goods wagons, 200 axle boxes fifty sets covered goods wagons, 200 springs fifty sets covered goods wagons, 38 kegs aniline dyes, 10 casks aniline dyes, 61 drums lubricating oil, 7 barrels lubricating oil, 165 cases candles, 35 barrels mineral lubricating oil, 100 drums mineral lubricating oil, 1 case lubricating oil, 33 bales old newspaper.

From Glasgow:—57 cases cotton, 15 cases cotton waste, 77 cases cotton piece goods, 22 bales cotton piece goods, 23 bales cotton, 42 bales paper, 26 cases sauce, 28 cases bacon, 41 cases sewing cotton reels, 20 cases safety fuse, 20 cases beer, 961 cases whisky, 10 cases gin, 40 Hhds ale, 200 bundles steel sheets, 1398 loose steel bars, 33 loose steel angles, 600 D/bags compound fertilise, 1507 pieces caste iron pipes, 18 cases under ground pipes, 45 pieces tubes, 80 bundles tubes, 102 barrels paraffin wox.

S S Skuld from Bankok. Agents F E Cobell and Ltd.

From Bankok:—92 pieces teak square, 1625 pieces teak scantlings, 111 pieces teak squares, 1024 bundles yang scantings, barrels silk.

S S Clan Macnair from Calcutta. Agents Graham T Co Ltd.

From Calcutta:—7130 tons coal,

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

THE SATARA "REVOLT."

Mr. Maganlal M. Bhat (Bombay) thinks that the so-called revolt will in the long run do real good to Mahatmaji's movement by eliminating doubters and half-hearted workers who are more a hindrance than help. Even if Mahatmaji should be worried out of the Congress, he says, the loss to the Congress will be a gain to the country and humanity at large.

"Deccan citizen" (Poona) says that the so-called lull is not necessarily an evil that it is in a large measure due to the neglect by most Swarajists of vigorous constructive work of any kind outside the Councils and to the wastage of time and energy in interminable criticism, and that even if unity is now wanted more than anything else, Mahatmaji himself is a unifier has been, as at Belgaum, the great unifying factor both in the Congress and outside it. He therefore warns the critics of Mahatmaji and his Congress policy that any attempt to undermine his influence by misrepresenting and ridiculing his programme will be suicidal.

Manilal B. Desai (Bulsar) writing on the same topic says that the Swarajists have themselves done little outside the Councils to remove the lull and that, in the Councils, obstructive tactics may seem to enliven the lull for a time but would not achieve any lasting results. He observes that mere agitation and not Parnellism led to the success of the Irish. He asks how the constructive programme which only years ago every body accepted as having a great political value and which the Swarajists wanted only to supplement Council Entry, could now suddenly be non-political.

DHOLKA MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. N. M. Oza (Dholka), a member of the Dholka Municipality, protests against the President's forbidding even

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

FRIDAY, May 29.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting 1 p.m. (B. T.).

S. S. "Razmak" with English mails due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 30.

S. S. Razmak" leaves with English mails at 1 p.m.

POONA.

Saturday, May 30 Prof. R. D. Karve on "Birth Control" under the presidentship of Mr. S. S. Kanat at 6-30 p.m.

Sunday, May 31 Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas on "Social Legislation" under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

Tuesday, June 2 Municipal meeting for the consideration of Chief Officer Mr. S. R. Bhagwat's resignation and budget 5-30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 3 Unveiling of Shivaji's oil painting in the municipal hall at the hands of Mr. N. C. Kelkar at 6 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS' TIMING.

The following are the hours of departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus :—

	A.M.	P.M.
Punjab Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	12 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	[illegible]	15 40
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 20	18 [illegible]
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	10 55	7 40
Delhi and Lucknow Ex.	0 0	11 00
Madras Mail Passenger	11 43	5 05

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to interruption all Burma wires telegrams to and from Burma are subject to serious delay.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme of Dance Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday), 6-45 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. Wave length 387 metres.

One Step—All Scotch, Fox Trot—Romany Love, Fox Trot—Do shrimps make good mothers Waltz—Romany Rose, Fox Trot—Just to hold you in my arms, Five step—Cara, Fox Trot—Well I am surprised, Waltz—I'm drifting back to dreamland Fox trot—Why Worry, One Step—Yellow Yyottse.

THE MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The work of Hundi-Chitthi and Seed-Wheat will be suspended to-day 28th instant on account of "Chappen Bhog Celebration" and the office of this Chamber will also be closed.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT BORIVLI.

A Khadi Exhibition will be held at Borivli on 5th, 6th and 7th June 1925 in the Rastriya Shala Building. A spinning competition will also be held. All desirous of joining should apply to Secretary, Borivli Congress Committee. All lovers of Khadi are requested to attend the same and make it a success.

G WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(1) The meeting of the Sub-Committee of late Mr. C. V. Shivam's Memorial Fund Committee will be held on Saturday, 30th inst., at 8-30 p.m. in the above Committee's office to settle the accounts and further action of work.

The meeting of the Council of management will be held on Sunday at 2 p.m. (S. T.), in the Committee's office.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

Health of Bombay during the week ending 23rd May: The total mortality 620 was 82 less than in the preceding week. the death-rate registered was 25.59. These figures compare favourably with those for the 21st week of 1924 when the mortality was 642 and death-rate 26.92 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 770 and death-rate 34.42.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 3 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 247 as against 2 and 286 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 136 were among infants under one year of age; 12 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 19 attacks and 12 deaths. Plague caused 14 attacks and 10 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 333 as against 357 for the 21st week of 1924 and 349 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the last 5 years (1920-1924.)

ALLEGED RIOTING AT HAJ MEETING

CASE COMPOUNDED.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar Chief Presidency Magistrate, allowed Sheikh Usman and another who had charged Syed Mahjoob and six others with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting and voluntarily causing hurt at a meeting at Chota Kabristan on the 13th instant, to compound the case in the Court

Mr. Haji Bar-at-Law appeared for the complainants while Mr. Vellain, Bar-at-Law defended the accused.

Mr. Haji stated that his clients were prepared to compound the case at the suggestion of a respectable Arab merchant Ali Bazaque.

The case was marked as compounded.

CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, Usman Ahmed was charged with cheating Haji Ebrahim an Arab pearl merchant.

Mr. Barodia prosecuted while Mr. Vicaji defended the accused Mr. Saher and Mr Frank Oliveira watched the case on behalf of the complainant.

The prosecution alleged that he sold some pearls to the accused. On the accused's asking for a doctor for his son, the complainant recommended Dr. Masina to him. Accused's son gave a gold sovereign to Dr. Masina. As the doctors fee was Rs. 20 the complainant gave him Rs. 5. However the doctor was not satisfied with the sovereign. As he said that it was worth only Rs. 13-12 but the complainant was alleged to have persuaded not to press for the difference. When they went to the accused's place he said that the sovereign was worth Rs. 15-2-0 in Turkey, and offered to buy as many sovereigns as he could at Rs. 14. The complainant went to the market and purchased 465 sovereigns. The complainant then handed those sovereigns along with 24 more that he had to the accused. When the complainant asked for money the accused handed over a cheque to his son and asked him to wait. The son returned in the evening and said that the Bank was closed. The accused thereupon asked him to come the next day but the complainant insisted on the money. the accused told him to wait and offered him 'sherbet'. The son then brought what was represented to the accused a nugget of gold wrapped in a piece of cloth. The accused took out a button and sealed it with it and gave it to the complainant as a security till money was paid. When the complainant went to the accusel for money, he was put off from time to time and later on, on the suggestion of his Solicitor's he lodged a complaint with the police who arrested the accused.

Further hearing of the case is adjourned.

GHATKOPAR GANG CASE.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL AND POLICE EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bandra, May 25.

Last week some important medical and police evidence was recorded in the Ghatkopar Gang case which is going on in the Special Court held in the Thana jail.

Dr. Poondlik Balkrishna Desai, Assistant to the Police Surgeon, Bombay, said that on 19th October 1923 he assisted Dr. Nunan the Police Surgeon, at the "post mortem" held over the body of the Vithu Rama, which had been sent up by the De Lisle Road Police. He described the serious injuries on the body and said death was due to a penetrating wound in the heart. (Offences Nos. 34 and 40.)

Similarly, witness continued, he and Dr. Nunan (who is now away from Bombay) had held a "post mortem" over the body of one Luximibai, which was sent up to the Coroner's mortuary by the Mahim Police. The lower jaw was fractured with loss of teeth. There were finger nail marks on the throat. Internally all the organs were congested. Death was due to strangulation.

Laxooman Sdashiv Gadge, a Brahmin, said he was the Keeper of the Asur Virji Sanatorium at Nasik. He spoke about several visits of Karandas, the wealthy sugar merchant, who is one of the accused, to the Sanatorium. The trend of the prosecution examination was it appears to show Karandas' connection with the dacoits from their meetings at the Sanatorium.

Then came the evidence of Inspector Ring who was the Investigating Officer in the case from the very outset and whose narrative will be read with considerable interest.

The Inspector said on the night of 14th June 1924 a dacoity was committed at Mulund. The next morning he received information of this dacoity and he immediately proceeded to the scene of offence. He found that the complainant Bhowanishankar had been beaten very severely by men said to be Bhayas armed with pistols and guns. Witness also learnt that three Bhayas had been captured at Ghatkopar at 4 a.m. After eliciting all details at Mulund he came to Ghatkopar and saw the three Bhayas at the Ghatkopar Police Station. One of them was Srikisan. He (Srikisan) admitted he belonged to a gang of which Chacha was the leader, and who was ably assisted by Mohan Master and others. In respect of this trio they were duly placed before the Bandra Resident Magistrate and a remand obtained. Next morning Srikisan promised to point out certain places and persons concerned, and he, therefore, took him to Saitan Chowkey; and here Srikisan pointed out the hut of one Gocul, where, he said, two persons concerned in the dacoity were staying. As he (witness) approached the hut with Srikisan he saw two Bhayas running. He gave chase and caught them. He searched the hut of Gocul and found there five big lathis, one bunch of keys, one crowbar, two hatchets, one file, three safety razor blades, and a malmal "pairan." He made a panchnama. On the very day he searched the house of the sister-in-law of Sital (one of the accused) near Gocul's hut; a big lathi was found in the house which was attached. Subsequently Srikisan pointed out accused Gildar's hut which belonged to one Behari Laxooman, an ice vendor. He searched the hut and found two iron jemmies, some pearls, a crowbar and some cash. Similarly on that very day he searched the house of one Jooman Subrati who was staying with one Guffoor Moosai. In that search he found one silver pot, some ornaments and some cash. This silver pot was subsequently identified by the Mulund complainant. While the search was being taken Jooman Subrati arrived on the scene and he was arrested. In the same locality he arrested Gildar. Then he was taken by Srikisan to Noormahomed (accused No. 20). In the search an electric torch, a bunch of keys and a grey coat stained with Sea Sand, and two dhotis were found. Noormahomed was arrested. (As now it was 5-20 p.m. the Magistrate said he would arranged to have Inspector Ring's evidence finished on Tuesday May 26.)

SELF ADMINISTERED OPIUM POISONING.

Inquest was concluded on Wednesday by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the City Coroner touching the death of Leerbai, (45) a Mahomedan woman living at Dongri.

The deceased was a poor woman living on charity. She was ailing for some time and was in the habit of taking opium to relieve her pain. On the 8th instant when her body was taken to the Police Surgeon it was in a state of decomposition. The Police Surgeon sent the stomach to the Chemical Analyser for analysis, who detected opium in the stomach.

The Jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning, the opium having been self administered.

SENTENCED FOR RASH DRIVING.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced William John de Grean, Manager, Netherland Commercial Bank to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 2 months, on a rash and negligent driving so as to endanger human life. The accused paid the fine, which was ordered by the Magistrate to be paid to the complainant.

Inspector Guidar prosecuted while Mr. Frank Oliveira, Advocate, defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged that on May 18 the accused while coming out of a side road on to the Cuffe Parade ran into another motor-car that was in the main road and collided with it. The other car was being driven by Miss Margaret Nybo.

The accused in defence stated that he sounded the horn as he emerged on the main road. He took a turn on the proper side of the Cuffe Parade and if the lady had gone straight there would have been no accident. But the lady got in nerves and swerved to the right and thus collided with his car.

The Magistrate on evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him as above.

APPLICANTS FOR MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE

WHICH IS YOUR WARD ?

Asst. Secretary, Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party writes:—

There are many an applicant with whom it is a problem to fill in the item of "Ward" in the application form applied by the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party. Some of them live on the boundary of two wards and are not sure in which of the two wards their house is situated. Others confuse the Municipal Wards with the postal and police divisions of the city. Here are the seven municipal wards with their boundary lines defined by the authorities.

WARD A—FORT. North A line starting from the Harbour and extending along the north wharf of Carnac Basin, the south side of Carnac Road, and of 1st Marine Street, and continuing thence to Back Bay.

South. The Sea.
East. The Harbour.
West. Back Bay.

WARD B—MANDVI. North A line starting from the Harbour and extending along the south wharf of Clerk Basin, the south side of Wari Bunder Road, and the east side of Hancock Bridge and of Mazgaon Road to the junction of the latter with Babula Tank Road to Bhendi Bazar, Parel Road.

South. A line starting from the Harbour and extending along the north wharf of Carnac Basin, and the north side of Carnac Road, as far as Abdul Rehman Street.

East. The Harbour from the south wharf of Clerk Basin to the north wharf of Carnac Basin.

West. A line starting from Babula Tank Road and extending along the east side of Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, and east side of Abdul Rehman Street as far as Carnac Road.

WARD C—BHULESHWAR. North A line starting from the west side of Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, and extending along the south side of Grant Road, as far as the north-west corner of Northbrook Garden.

South. The north side of Carnac Road from Abdul Rehman Street, and the north side of 1st Marine Street and a line continuing thence to Back Bay.

East. The west side of Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, and of Abdul Rehman Street as far as Carnac Road.

West. A line starting from the north-west corner of North-brook Garden, Grant Road, and extending along the east side of Trimbak Parshram Street, Ardeshir Dady Street, passing thence along the north-east side of part of Bhuleshwar Street to the junction of the Street and Thakurdwar Road and extending along the south side of the latter as far as Queen's Road, and continuing thence to Back Bay.

WARD D.—GIRGAUM. North. A line starting from the north-west corner of Trimbak Parshram Street, extending along the south side of Grant Road as far as Sukhlaji Street and again from the junction of Sukhlaji Street and Bellasis Road to the B. B. & C. I. Railway line and again from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line on Clerk Road as far as the south end of Hornby Vellard.

South.— Back Bay from a point opposite Thakurdwar Road to Malabar point.

East. A line starting from Back Bay at a point opposite Thakurdwar Road, south-west side of part of Bhuleshwar Street and Girgaum Back Road as far as the southern end of Ardheshir Dady Street, thence along the west side of the latter and Trimbak Parshram Street as far as Grant Road; again from Sukhlaji Street to Bellasis Road and from west side of Bellasis Road to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line as far as Clerk Road level crossing.

West. The Sea from Malabar point to the south and of Hornby Vellard.

WARD E—BYCULLA. North. South of the imaginary line drawn from Reay Road to the Sea and south side of Sewri Road and Kalachowki Road as far as Chinpokli Station.

South. A line starting from the Harbour and extending along the north wharf of Clerk Basin, the north side of Wari Bunder Road, the west side of Hancock Bridge and the Mazgaon Road to the junction of the latter with Babulla Tank Road and Grant Road, as far as the east side of Sukhlaji Street and north of Bellasis Road.

East. The Harbour from the north wharf of Clerk Basin to the south of this imaginary line drawn from Reay Road to the Sea and west side of Reay Road as far as Kalachowki Road.

West. A line starting from the junction of Grant Road and Sukhlaji Street as far as Bellasis Road and from the east side of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line as far as the Clerk Road level-crossing thence along the side of Clerk Road, and the east side of Arthur Road as far as the Chinchpokli Station level-crossing.

WARD F.—PAREL. North. The northern boundary of the city from the east side of the G. I. P. Railway Line as far as the Harbour.

South. A line starting from the Harbour and extending along the north of an imaginary line drawn from Real Road to the Sea and the north side of Kalachowki Road as far as the Chinchpokli Station level-crossing on Arthur Road.

East. The Harbour from the north of the imaginary line from Reay Road to the Sea as far as the northern boundary of the City.

West. The east side of Reay Road from the imaginary line extending north to Kalachowki Road and east side of the G. I. P. Railway Line from the Chinchpokli Station level-crossing as far as the northern boundary of the City.

WARD G—MAHIM. North. The northern boundary of the City from the west side of the G. I. P. Railway Line as far as Mahim Causeway.

South. The north side of Arthur Road and Clerk Road from the Chinchpokli Station level-crossing to the south end of Hornby Vellard.

East. The west side of G. I. P. Railway Line from the Chinchpokli Station level-crossing as far as the northern boundary of the City.

West. The Sea from the south end of Hornby Vellard as far as Mahim Causeway.

HOW TO BECOME A VOTER.

Assistant Secretary the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party writes:—

A large number of the inhabitants of Bombay are at present debarred from the exercise of their right to vote at the Bombay Municipal Elections, for no other reason except that they do not know 'how to become a voter.' The mere possession of the qualifications required of a voter under the Act would not entitle a man to vote at the time of the elections unless his name is entered in the Bombay Municipal Electoral Roll. An application for enrolment is required to be submitted to the Municipal Commissioner by every one desirous of becoming a voter. The following is a blank application form prepared by the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, after consultation with the Municipal authorities:—

To the Municipal Commissioner, The Municipal Office Bombay.

Sir,—Please enroll me/us as a voter for the next election of Municipal Councillors.

1. Name of the applicant in full..... Age on 30th September 1925.....3. Sex..... 4. Occupation..... 5. Nationality and religion..... 6. Ward..... 7. Locality..... 8. Street number of premises.....9. Owner's name..... 10. Number of rooms and floor occupied by applicant..... 11. Amount of monthly rent paid.....

Yours Faithfully,
Signature.

Each item in the application should be carefully filled in. Mistakes in filling up this form will not only cause extra trouble to the Municipal authorities, but may also lead to the rejection of the application for want of verification of the information supplied therein.

Under the Act not only individuals but also companies, firms boards of trustees of any land or building, undivided families or other associations or bodies of individuals are entitled to become voters. In the latter case the name of the firm or association and not of any prominent member supposed to be representing such firm or association, should be written opposite item No. 1. in the application form. The firm and not its representative is enrolled as a voter, and at the time of elections such right of vote is exercised by one legally authorised by the firm.

The age of the applicant should not be less than 21 years on the 30th September 1925. Persons below the age of 21 are not entitled to be enrolled as voters. Opposite the item of nationality and religion the applicant need not write his caste, sub-caste or other smaller division of his community. The authorities want to know under which of the following divisions the applicant should be placed:—

1. Europeans 2. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, Jews and others. 3. Hindus. 4. Parsees. 5. Muhammadans. The compapanies or firms constitute a class of their own, to whichever community each firm or company may belong.

Many people especiall those living on the border of two wards, find it difficult to enquire the name of their respective wards. This can be ascertained by reference to the Municipal Electoral Rolls wherein the boundaries of each ward are clearly defined. They should not confuse the Municipal Wards with postal and police divisions of the city.

The street number of premises is another item which presents a great deal of difficulty. In some quarters of the City the numbers of buildings are either not marked or are marked in such a manner that it is difficult to find them. The buildings are almost invariably known after the name of their Owners. Nevertheless the item is very important. An effort should be made to find out the number of the building, and should it appear impossible, the name of the building ought to be written.

The amount of monthly rent paid by the applicant, whether as tenant or sub-tenant, should not be less than Rs. 10. A rent bill for April 1925 (i.e., Chaitra of Samvat 1918) must be attached with the applications as a proof of tenancy.

IMPERIAL BANK.

TO THE "EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—From your leading article of the 28th ult. on the Imperial Bank of India, it appears that the pace at which the Indianisation is going on is very slow, and the difficulties which the Indian Graduates have to encounter are formidable. Many of the graduates of the Sydenham College of Commerce who have specialised in Advanced Banking and Currency and persons holding Degrees of English Universities are serving in the subordinate grade. The Legislative Assembly is powerless in the matter as the Government regards the recruitment in the Bank a matter of domestic concern. At least the shareholders of the Bombay circle can bring the matter at their next meeting because they form a majority. But what about the other two circles of Madras and Bengal? In the last circle, there is no Indian Director on the Local Board. The only remedy would lie in its nationalisation or the establishment of another State Bank if the Imperial Bank persists in the same policy. But that question would have to be considered by the Currency Commission. In the meantime the point is what is to be done at present? 78 branches have been opened till 31st December 1924. Recently it was announced that a further scheme of Indianisation was to be announced shortly but nothing has been heard as yet. Perhaps that would come when the task of opening branches would be complete. The remedy at present lies in the appointment of an Indian as one of the Managing Governors, or if any member of the Legislative Assembly can bring a resolution, he should do so at the next session of the Assembly regarding its Indianisation. Yours etc.

Simla May 21, 1925.

A.B.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 27.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 695
Bank's buying 3 M/st D D Frs. 765.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 750
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 114¼
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 110½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 207
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158¼
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-5/16
London—Paris Frcs. 96.60
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10
London—Brussels Frcs. 98.30
London—Rome Liras 123.00
London—Berlin Marks——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was quiet.

BULLION.

Bombay, May 27.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/10/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/9/6
English gold 10 oz. Bar 13-11-9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/0
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 71/4/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71/4/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/4/0

London, May 27.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2
Silver ready d. 31-5
Silver forward d. 31-6
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady. India and China bought. Buyers satisfied. Market closed not over-strong.

DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 27.

3 Months London Discounts 4-11/16
6 Months London Discounts 4-13-16
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5-3/4 per cent.
Money 1 Month 5-1/2 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

WEDNESDAY'S CLOSING RATE: —22

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. this morning stated :—
Wednesday's opening rate +5
Wednesday's closing rate(22.98) —22
Liverpool opening rate unchanged
Liverpool closing rate (12,50) —4
Local market closing at 9 p. m.
candy Rs. 443-0-0

Money 3 Months 5 per cent.
Money 6 Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 27.

In the share market in jutes in sympathy with weaker hessian market rates opened easier and there was less support given to speculative stocks by speculators. There was little done in higher denominations in absence of demand. In coals and teas in former section prices continued to sag while in latter Hattikhiras marked further increase in value. In miscellaneous rubber concerns came in for more business to-day at better rates but rest of section accounted for very little. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 68/8, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101, 6 per cent bonds 1927 101/11.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 22/12.

Cottons:—Kesoram 3/4.

Jutes:—Alliance 563, Caledonian 585, Cheviot 273/8, Clivve 37/6, Craig 4/12, Delhousie 387, Delta 518, Empire 48/8, Fort William 496/8, Howrah 39/6, Kamarhatty 555, Lansdowne 285, Lothian 426/8, Northbrook 52, Reliance 59, Waverley 6/12.

Coas:—Bansjorah 8/2, Baraboni 8/12, Bhalgora 7/12, Bokaro and Ramgur 20, Jainty Central 3/12, Lakurka 17/10, Samla and Kendra 7/4, Marshall and Company 3.

Miscellaneous:—British India Corporation ord. 4/5, Indian Wood Products 7/6, Real Properties Mathurapore Zamindary annas 10, Jeram Kuantan Rubber 72.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 28/4, Hattikhira 27/8, Loobah 13/4, Soom Tea 17/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Viscountess Goschen left Ooty on Wednesday night on a short visit to Chenat Airs forests and will return to Ooty to-day.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Viscountess Goschen will leave Cotacamund on 8th June on a short visit to Mysore and will remain there till 12th and will return to Ooty the same after noon. They then leave Ootacamund again in July on a week's tour in Chittoor

Leaving Ootacamund on 12th July, the Governor of Madras and Viscountess Goschen will first proceed to Madras where His Excellency will preside over the meeting to be convened by the Sheriff on the 13th July in connection with Sir Pitty Thegaroya Chetty's death.

Mr. F. B. Evans, I. C. S., has been appointed temporary Secretary to the Government Public Works Department Madras with effect from the 21st May 1925.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala gave a luncheon on Wednesday at the Savoy Hotel, London, to the Earl and Countess of Reading, Earl and Countess Winterton, Viscount and Viscountess Erleigh, Sir George and Lady Lloyd, Sir Alfred and Lady Mond and other distinguished Britons and Indians.

POWER OF SPINNING.

MAHATMAJI AT HOOGHLY.

HOOGHLY, May 26.

The Hooghly municipality and District Board presented this afternoon an address to Mr. Gandhi. Referring to Tarakeshwar, Mr. Gandhi refused to deal with the question. The author of the movement, said Mr. Gandhi, was Mr C. R. Das and he was sure he would do what he felt to be in the interests of the country.

He said he believed in power from within which spinning would give them and which would be an impetus to work within the Councils.—A. P.

SIR NARSIMHA SARMA.

TERM OF OFFICE EXTENDED.

SIMLA, May 26.

A communique says:—The King has been pleased to extend the term of office of Sir B. Narasimha Sarma as member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General until 31st October 1925.

ZAGLUL AND GEORGE LLOYD.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

So the once indispensable Lord Allenby has to leave Egypt abruptly; and the arrogant over-bearing George Lloyd is to succeed him. Allenby is accused of being unduly harsh to the great Zaglul Pasha. Is George Lloyd going to be courteous and considerate? Or is he going to repeat his Bombay tactics and "bury Zaglul alive"? In "burying" Gandhiji, he set Bengal on fire. Is he going to set Egypt ablaze by 'burying' Zaglul? If he does so, both he and his regime are doomed.

HARASSMENT OF PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The passengers on the G. I. P. Railway are much harassed by the staff and travelling ticket collectors. The passengers are asked to weigh water, milk, vegetable, mangoes, etc., even if they may be for the use of the family and are asked to pay 3 annas or 6 annas, as the case may be. The rules of the Railway Company have been framed so as to give a free hand to the staff to harass and collect illegal moneys from the public. The accompanying letter will speak for itself. Will the Agent or the Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway make enquiries in this case and explain to the public? Will Messrs. Jaykar and Pheroze Sethna also make inquiries in the matter?—Yours, etc.,

JIVRAJ G. NENSEY.

Bombay, May 27.

True Copy.

To,
Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey,
Matunga.

Dear Sir,—I, the undersigned, Ticket Collector ..... beg to inform you that yesterday the 19th March, at 11 a.m. when I was on my duty at the station I, in your presence, illegally collected from a vegetable woman one anna. This act of mine is against the Railway Rule and you could have taken steps against me but on my request you have very kindly agreed not to write to the Railway authorities for which act of kindness I am very much thankful to you. I will not do such illegal action again. I of my own accord desire to pay rupees two to you to be paid to any charity you may desire.

(Sd.) .....
Ticket Collector.

20-3-25.

[We have omitted the names of the Ticket Collector and the Station.—Editor "B. C."]

THE OAKS.

LONDON, May 26.

Swastika scratched from Oaks at 2/50 to-day.—Reuter.

COUNTY MATCHES.

LONDON, May 26.

The following are the results of county matches that began on Saturday:—

Middlesex vs. Warwickshire.—Middlesex won by 35 runs. Middlesex 230 and 179. Warwickshir 213 and 158 (Bates 65, Hearne five for 54.)

Essex vs. Surrey.—Surrey won on the first innings. Surrey 431 for eight and declared. Essex 356 (Freeman 125). Surrey 314 for eight (Jeacocke 121, Sandham 85.)

Worcestershire vs. Gloucestershire.—Gloucester won by 18 runs. Gloucester 160 and 179 (Green 54. Worcester (191 and 130 (Parker 6 for 37.)

Derbyshire vs. Somerset.—Somerset won on the first innings.—Somerset 211 and 43. (Bestwick five for 22). Derby 92 (White four for 33) and 91 for four.

Hampshire vs. Lancashire.—Lancashire won by 85 runs. Lancashire 134 and 140 for nine and declared. Hampshire 62 and 127.

Notts vs. Leicestershire.—(Began Monday) Notts won by an innings and 55 runs. Notts 202. Leicester 78 (Mathews five fo r24 and 69) (Richmond six for ten).

In a match between Yorkshire and Kent at Leeds. Yorkshire had made 39 without loss when further play had to be abandoned owing to rain.—Reuter.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, May 26.

At Westward Ho! in the third round of Amateur Golf Championship, Mr. E. Thompson (Wearside) beat Tolley by three and two. Thus Champion and all ex-Champions have been eliminated.—Reuter.

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Bhudhwar, Poona City.

The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1925.

IGNORANCE & EFFRONTERY.

To show that money tension in the country and its connection with our exchange-muddle, represent a political stunt, if not a hoax, the "Times of India" is calling up nameless bankers for a purdah parade. The bankers evidently care for their reputation since they are reluctant to give away their identity. We have seldom come across special spleading so alterable in character in order to suit an argument, as the recent logic of the "Times of India" in discussing the effects of moribund exchange. That money conditions in India are acute is clear to the smallest dealer. Most of the exchange banks have under the screen of the Wadia Woollen Mills' failure set their faces against the normal financing of industry. While bigger interests subsist upon capital and reserve, petty dealers it questioned will be able to satisfy the cambic experts of the "Times of India" that money is so tight that it is difficult to collect the bills sent out in due course. In payments the apologetic tone has become pronounced. It before pontificating upon the subject, the smart writer of the "Times" had taken the trouble of cursorily glancing over its recent Saturday reports, he would not have affected uncommon insight into the recesses of the business-world, and made light of the menacing conditions surrounding industry. In the cotton-factories, stocks have been mounting up, and until they are liquidated in part many agents feel it virtually impossible to go on tying up their money. Tea and jute are doing well, and the strain of unsold stocks is not felt by them. The "Times of India" penetrates these facts and like an ancient mariner accustomed to much rough weather in his time, makes pregnant statements on the crisis. The Indian merchant is "temperamental"; he apparently lacks the bull-dog energy and stern optimism of English traders when they sunnily bear up the anti-national measures of the British Government at "home"! We compare by supposition, because the British Government does not emulate the Indian in suicidal policies. The Bombay business-man is a matter-of-fact individual, slightly stiff-necked, and occasionally soulless like his Western prototype. To picture him up as a "temperamental" being and explain the tension of money as a political stunt and a sentimental exaggeration is fatuous. The "Times of India" generally keeps a level head in discussing exchange and currency, but this time it has perpetrated an immature howler which suggests the value of adult education.

The Government have had courage enough to run away from their idea of a rupee-loan; advances are difficult in the market; the bank-rate, though reduced, is no index to the position of borrowers; small dealers are drifting along; though it is the slack season the banks are laying by their balances; Sir Basil Blackett's budget is now proved to have been so fearfully and wonderfully made that a difference of twenty-lakhs per day has crept in; and while the gap in the estimates is evident, the public will remember that 1s. 6d. assumed by him for the year was the minimum average rate and that he rather believes in recovering deficits through high exchange. It is with this prospect in front of them, that the Indian Merchants' Chamber have appealed to the Government of India to obtain a workable ratio and dispel the clear presumption that India is being made the sport of London finance. The "Times of India" regards the view of the Chamber as a highly coloured picture, and proceeds to a performance with brush and paint-pot quite worthy of its subject, namely, Sir Basil Blackett and his pomps. The "Times" gets down "the bed-rock of facts" and from there digs out a gem of purest ray serene. Like Hamlet's mother who attempts to console her son, the "Times" remarks that these things are but common in our imperfect world. It is Nature functioning. Let us quote the "Times" to show its easy manner of knowledge and insight:—"But these things happen in countries other than India, where there is no finance member with a currency policy that is a matter of controversy, where there is an automatic gold standard, where yet the money market has its tight and easy phases and where industry is subject to fluctuations of prosperity." This homely generalisation we are constrained to describe, with due regret, as sorry balderdash. We respectfully invite the "Times" to mention a few instances of countries writhing in the throes of stringency while they have an automatic gold standard and while they have a steady trade-balance. When foreign trade is adverse, countries which have an honest standard whether gold or silver feel the pinch of money. India has had during the last four years a strong credit-balance but the trouble is that owing to the absence of an effective legal ratio contrary results are observed in India. After comparing with Indian conditions, the temporary shortage of money experienced by other countries during adverse trade, the "Times" inanely remarks: "And indeed it is a truth which is perfectly well-known." Unfortunately the discovery has been so recent that the truth must depend upon the circulation of the "Times of India" and the credulity of its readers. We must remark that the brigade of unknown bankers do not betray a like appreciation of the self-adjusting characteristic of an operative gold standard.

As regards the "fallacy" of advantage to foreign importing interests through high exchange, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas quotes the "Times" against itself. The drift of its article on 23rd March pointed out the adverse effect of artificial exchange. The present thoughts flew from a different pen. We are sorry for the lapse which is probably due to the craze for special pleading and the temptation to look recondite without knowing the subject. The "Times" examines the effect of high exchange on the cotton industry and the competition of Japan. The high exchange which gives a bounty of 12½ per cent. on foreign imports, has had a material effect upon industry. It is wonderful that British manufacturers did not imbibe the idea when they railed against the depreciated exchanges of the Continent and secured the enactment of measures safe-guarding British industries and preventing dumping from competitors across the channel. Until very recently, Australia had put up a tariff upon certain Indian goods, pig-iron and golf-balls as a counterveiling duty against the reputed depreciation of the rupee in terms of our statutory ratio. High exchange does produce in well-governed countries measures of protection. Again some writers have frivolously dealt with the effects of the depreciated Yen when Japan purchases raw cotton and re-sells yarn and cloth at dumping prices. In the first place the purchase of cotton and the marketting of manufactures are not simultaneous operations, and the effect of varying depreciation should be assessed in relation to periods of time. Secondly, the "Times" seems to assume that Japan's disadvantage in buying cotton is just off-set by the advantage of marketting goods when the rupee is high. Raw material is, however, only one item in the calculation of costs. There are the elements of transport, over-head charges, depreciation profits and the labour-bill determining the capacity of a country to under-cut a rival. Barring raw material, Japan benefits by her low Yen in respect of all the factors of production,. Labour we know adjusts itself only in a rising market, and wage conditions in Japan favour the spinner and the weaver. The "Times" takes no account of the constituent elements of production-costs and balances a couple of specious items with an ingenuity unworthy of a school-boy. It is fortunate that the writer of the "Times" did not commit it to the revocation of its views on the cotton excise which is described as a moral issue and belittled as an economic burden. The cotton industry has room for reform, but it is preposterous to contend that high exchange benefits the importer at the cost of the industry and materially contributes to its embarrassment. The "Times" becomes altogether friendly to the hoarding of imported gold, an exigent concession from an Anglo-Indian critic who has generally speaking deplored the expansion of gold arrivals. The "Times" becomes again profound and commits a bloomer on the effect of gold becoming exchangeable with rupees from the Currency Office. It writes:

"Instead of being converted into currency at a rate near the market ratio of sterling and rupees, the gold that comes into the country comes in merely as a commodity and goes into uneconomic hoards. That is perfectly true. But is it a calamity? There is a heavy demand for gold as a commodity. Why should it not be met? Further if the rate on the statute book were such as to encourage the transmutation of gold into rupees, would that be beneficial? It might be nothing more than gold inflation, that is the inflation of the currency on a basis of gold which has just as unpleasant effects as an inflation of paper currency which has no backing of goods."

The last word is possibly a misprint for "gold" or it may be a Keynesian mystery which it wisely refrains from developing. To talk of the issue of currency against the tender of gold as "inflation" is a gross misuse of words. The Indian Merchants' Chamber's warning is not answered by any perversion of elementary terms to suit Blackettian finance. The intentions of the "Times" in giving a new construction to the term inflation may be good, but heart and head should work in better cooperation. While deploring the inappreciation of the public, the "Times" gives a bouquet to the Finance Member on the ground that in times the "internal level of prices in India has remained steady." The "Times" is talking independently of facts, and Sir Basil Blackett never claimed credit for the falsity.. If prices remained steady, it would be good for people with fixed income mostly officials who, however, have collared fine booty in the name of changing prices. There has been no such phenomenon as steady prices in Sir Blackett's regime. As space forbids the quotation of figures, we would advise the "Times" to invest two annas in the "Indian Trade Journal" of 14th May, 1925, and examine the figures given on page 220. The course of prices is given there, and it is a Government publication, not the fabrication of temperamental invalids in Bombay. In cereals, pulses, oil-seeds, cotton, sugar, tea, jute, etc., etc., it will find vast price-fluctuations—in the brave days of the Finance Member. In point of relative differences, the agriculturist is slightly penalised, but the point is that between December, 1923, and now, there have been liberal variations in the internal price-level. If the "Times" eulogist is unaware of it, the ignorance bestows further symmetry to the equipment of the writer, The Finance Member has not succeeded in keeping the price-level steady any more than the Director-General of Meteorology controlled the weather. The "Times" assumes an engaging and esoteric style of exposition for the sorry purpose of advertising its combination, at a pinch, of ignorance with effrontery.

Notes of the Day.

India's "International Status"

Mr. Sastri and his fellow-Liberals are never weary of deploring the indequate realisation on the part of their countrymen of the "international status" India has secured by her membership of the League of Nations. Mr. Sastri's countrymen, however, desire to gain the substance rather than pursue the shadow. They realise that until India attains a national status, that is, until she becomes free and mistress in her own house, her "international status" will be but a mockery. Lord Winterton's reply to Mr. Lansbury's question whether the Indian Legislative Assembly had been consulted regarding the Geneva Protocol furnishes an eloquent commentary on the character of the precious "international status" of India. The Government of India had been consulted about the Protocol, but Lord Birkenhead sees no reason for taking any action with regard to asking the Government of India to submit the Protocol to the Legislative Assembly. Lord Winterton was gracious enough to add that Mr. Lansbury's friends in the Assembly—evidently the British Government and its subordinate Branch regard the Assembly as a hostile body—had every right to discuss the matter if they wished. The meaning of the cheap sarcasm is, of course, clear. It is that whatever views the Assembly may express will meet the usual fate: they will be ignored.

Premiership—A-begging.

The Ministry in Belgium, like the dyarchical Ministers in Bengal and the Central Provinces, is in a state of suspended animation. As a result of the general election held on April 4, the Socialists were the largest party in the Chamber though without a majority, the Catholics being only one behind and the Liberals holding the balance between the two. As dependence on the Liberal vote would have tied the Socialist Ministry to a Liberal programme, M. Vandervalde, the Socialist leader, failed to form a Ministry despite the promise of "benevolent support"; on similar terms, however, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald consented to be in office without power. Subsequently the Catholic leader, M. Van de Vyvere, formed a Cabinet but he was defeated last Friday in the Chamber and he has tendered his resignation to the King. It seems as though no stable Ministry is possible in Belgium unless, as a Catholic member suggested the other day, the Liberals give up their negative attitude. But if the Liberals made up their minds between progressive and conservative ideas, they would cease to be Liberals. And so there is again no Ministry in Belgium and the Premiership goes a-begging.

A Proud Record.

It is well-known that one of the most valuable contributions of the Arya Samaj to national life has been its work in the educational sphere and no religious society except the Christian missionaries controls as many institutions as it does. A detailed report of its educational activities has been now compiled and it is a useful publication both as illustrating the scope and variety of education provided by the Samaj as well as the lee-way that it has to make in many directions. The Samaj has 505 instutions under its management: 8 colleges for boys and 2 for girls, 74 high schools, 122 middle schools, 144 primary schools for boys and 111 for girls. That is so far as general education goes. In addition, the Samaj conduct 31 Gurukuls, 55 schools for the depressed classes, 166 schools for girls, 10 orphanages, 2 medical colleges, 3 industrial schools and only one training college. The Report points out the deficiencies of the Samaj in such spheres as those of adult and women's education or training institution; and in excessive expenditure on buildings. This last defect is the result of bureaucratic extravagance whose imitation, as Oscar Wilde said, is the sincerest form of insult in a poor country like ours.

Denominational Education.

Frankly, we are not believers in education through denominational institutions; like communal representation they merely aggravate the evil while professing to cure it and breed hundred per cent. Hindus or Muslims believing themselves to be virtuous and other communities wicked. For example, it is remarked in this Report that "we should exert our utmost to discourage Persian and Urdu and encourage Sanskrit and Hindi." Granting the supreme need of the latter languages for the Hindus, why their propagation should involve an active discouragement of the others is simply inexplicable. Why import communal heat in considering linguistic problems? If we had our way we would compel every Hindu to study the Koran in a spirit of humility and every Muslim to peruse the Geeta in a reverential temper; for truly has it been said that to understand all is to forgive all. It would be a pity if a remarkable educational organisation such as that of the Arya Samaj were utilised for fostering communal militancy; it is a valuable heritage for the entire nation and should be preserved as such.

Keeping the Flag Flying.

Of all the beneficent revolutions which seemed possible when Non-Co-operation swayed the nation, none held out greater promises for our national future than the revolution we expected in education. To-day reaction is in full swing but the responsibility lies with those who considering national education as an expensive luxury abandoned the experiment at the first opportunity rather than on those humble and self-sacrificing band of workers who gave up their all for a noble cause. It is, therefore, distinctly encouraging that, despite the decision of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to close the National College and School and the prevailing mood of cynical despair and stagnation, serious efforts are being made in Bombay to keep alive the movement of national education. There is, indeed, no doubt that there has been a dearth of educational ideals in a movement which was inevitably, if unfortunately, an adjunct of a political movement; our national institutions should cease to be a mere replica of governmental bodies if they are to be vital centres of social regeneration. Moreover, in the present state of the country, national education ought to strive to supplement rather than supplant the present system; the instruction provided for by national institutions should be such, both in scope and variety, as to attract students by its superiority. Vocational education, we suggest, is a sphere which should be explored more thoroughly by the newly-constituted National Education Board than it has been hitherto. We welcome the formation of the Board whose establishment is a sign that there is a body of men who will not lower the flag even when the word defeat is on every lip.

POLITICS IN MAHARASHTRA.

THE MAHRATTA POLITICAL CHARACTER.

(BY L. G. K.)

I.

The intemperate words of an extremely young politician from Berar, who functioned as the President of the Satara Provincial Conference, have roused the anger of the orthodox No-changers, bewildered and to a certain extent delighted the Liberal press, while the Berar Swarajists have hailed them with hallelujahs of welcome. Let the old man with his Mahatmic outlook and his tendency to say, "Oh, that was a Himalayan blunder" retire and let us come back to the *Kautilya* method, the blow for blow method, the Real-politic outlook and all would be well. But are all Mahrattas agreed that it will be so? Certainly not Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande; certainly not the brilliant editor of the "Nawa-Kal" in Bombay and his numerous following, which appreciates the ability with which that Maharashtra paper in Bombay is being conducted and the popularity which it has so rapidly achieved. It is only in Poona and the Deccan and in Berar that amongst the educated Mahrattas dissatisfaction is expressed with the spirit underlying the Gandhi outlook on Indian politics

The Three Types.

To my mind Satara, about which the leader of the Poona No-changers, Prof. S. M. Paranjpe, took up the Bismarckian attitude of "To Cannossa we shall not go."—Satara is really an answer to the discomfiture of the "Kesari-Mahratta" politicians at Virar. They were worsted at the Virar Conference. They believe they have routed the other fellows at Satara. The discontent is not only about the yarn-franchise. The discontent has been against the retention of a political outlook which, according to the average educated Mahratta is killing the Congress and ruining the framework of agitation so elaborately built up by Lokmanya Tilak. I am afraid Mr. S. M. Rahman who wrote to this paper from Akola about the "Maharashtrian Revolt" has misconceived the issue, although Congressmen in Bombay will gladly accept his general conclusions, when he says "that the Maharashtra Swarajist is bent upon jeopardising the very existence of not only the Non-Co-operation movement but the National Congress itself." It is not fair to the Maharashtra Swarajist to say that he is bent upon jeopardising the National Congress itself. In fact it is his genuine fear that if the Congress continues in its present form as a Spinners' and Weavers' Association, or as a Trade Guild, its existence as a political body will be seriously imperilled. But we have to understand the inter-play of three distinct mentalities in the Marathi-speaking territory extending from Dharwar on the South right up to Nagpur in the North-East, before we dub the present attitude, inaugurated by the "Kesari" school of politics, as revolt. In a sense there has been no revolt with one type of mentality.

Waiting For An Opportunity.

The politicians of Gaikwar Wada, where the Lokmanya lived and-the "Kesari" and its English gramophone have their home, have never been in sympathy with any single item of the original Non-co-operation programme. After the death of the Lokamanya, for three years they watched the rapid rise to the position of an *Avatar* of a non-Mahratta who imported into Indian political struggle a philosophy to which they were totally foreign. They waited; like Brer Rabbit "They lay low and said nuffing." Their *Guru* had taught them the value of achieving communal unity, of securing Mahomedan sympathy for the Congress by preaching an attitude of generous examination of that comm.unity's grounds of distrust and grievances. But before he could tell them what to do when a whole subject people was smarting under national resentment, when a people was in no mood for further protests and further agitation, the hand of death snatched him away. So with the *Guru* gone, the followers have hugged to their bosom one principle in his political endeavour; "Get what you want and fight for the rest." Their trouble was, the Gandhi method showed no fight—not the kind of fight to which they had been accustomed. So the Poona mentality lay in wait for a favourable opportunity and when it came with the Bardoli decision began a rain of satire on the Mahatma's programme. In Berar where the Mahrattas are politically and economically in a position of dominance, the satire fell on willing ears. The Berar Mahratta shows a slightly different type of mentality. The quarrel between the Brahmin and the non-Brahmin for political opportunity and administrative power has not yet completely transferred its baneful activities to that rich cotton-growing area. There the Deccan Brahmins have established themselves securely in the liberal professions and in administrative posts, and although they used to be in the habit of looking down upon the real Beraris as an ignorant and uncouth lot they have managed to secure their sympathy for the ideal of a common and a greater Maharashtra. They have industrial ambitions, they have no very great communal problem to solve. They are very little addicted to the rigours of orthodox Hindu ritual, and the Gandhi idea of simplicity and humility, the spectacle of the coarse khaddar-clad Congress worker preaching *Shanti, Shanti* has always appeared ridiculous to them. In the Southern districts of Maharashtra, however, where Maratha impinges upon Kanarese, where the Lingayat and the other non-Brahmins of the Karnatic are inclined to look upon the Mahratta as almost an interloper, the political leaders of the Marathi-speaking population have realised the necessity of abating the communal strife, of securing

(Continued on page 8.)

NEWSPAPER TREASURER SHOT DEAD.

A WOMAN SURRENDERS TO POLICE

AVENGING GRIEVANCE AGAINST DECEASED?

LONDON, May 26.

Paris.—M. Berger, Treasurer of the Royalist newspaper "Action Francaise," was shot dead to-day in a crowded underground sub-way. The police suspect that the recently growing Royalist-Anarchist vendetta is responsible for the outrage. Subsequently a woman named Marie Bonnefoy surrendered to the police and admitted that she was the assassin.

PERSECUTION MANIA.

Marie Bonnefoy declared that she killed M. Berger because she had a grievance against the directors of the "Action Francaise" to whom she had written alleging that spies were active.

Doctor was of opinion that she was suffering from "persecution mania."—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO SIRDAR'S MURDER.

GREAT TRIAL AT CAIRO.

LONDON, May 26.

Cairo.—Before the court of three judges, there has begun the trial of nine men charged with being concerned with the murder of the late Sirdar, Sir Lee Stack. Two student brothers by name Enaiat nervously recounted their participation in the crime. Another prisoner, Mahmoud Rashed broke down and wept while repeating his confession. Five prisoners denied complicity in the murder.

Captain Campbell, Sirdar's Aide-de-Camp, describing the murder said a score of shots were fired, six almost simultaneously.

The Sirdar's chauffeur, Marsh, said he saw three gunmen close to his car and two others behind it. A bullet penetrated the door of the car and entered his leg, second went through the top of his 'tarboosh' while the third grazed the back of his neck.

The ex-convict Helbami who assisted the police in tracking the perpetrators of the crime, told the hushed court how he gained confidnce of prisoners, extracted from them the story of murder and induced them to flee thus leading to their arrest in train. The hearing was adjourned.—Reuter.

LINKING EGYPT WITH INDIA.

OPERATION OF COMMERCIAL AIR SERVICE.

LONDON, May 26.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Frederick Sykes, Sir Philip Sassoon said the question of the operation of commercial air service between Egypt and India was being carefully re-examined and he hoped to be able to make the announcement shortly on that subject and also with regard to the economies in the Air Force Administration in the Near East.—Reuter.

BRITISH EXPORT OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS.

BOARD OF TRADE LICENSES.

LONDON, May 26.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Com. Kenworthy, Mr. A. M. Samuel said that the Board of Trade's licenses were required for the export from Britain of all arms and munitions. About 4,500 licenses were granted in the present year and the total declared value of arms and munitions and naval and military stores exported during the first four months of the year amounted to 1,380,000 sterling including the naval and military stores going to the British garrisons overseas. Requests for licenses were very carefully examined.—Reuter.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

UNION WITH UNITED FREE CHURCH.

LONDON. May 26.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has resolved by an overwhelming majority in favour of union with the United Free Church. The latter has also passed a similar resolution.—Reuter.

CHINA INDEMNITY BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED IN LORDS.

LONDON. May 26.

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the China Indemnity Bill.—Reuter.

"REGIME OF MANY TAXES."

M. CAILLAUX'S APPEAL.

LONDON, May 26.

Paris.—Bitter pills are foreshadowed in an appeal to the patriotism of the Nation issued by M. Caillaux which lays down a regime of "many taxes, heavy taxation of all incomes without exception and an inexorable taxation of wealth" with aim, in the first place, of rehabilitation of France preparatory to returning to gold standard.—Reuter.

RIFFS' ACTIVITY.

RESULT OF HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.

SITUATION UNCHANGED IN CENTRE.

LONDON, May 26.

A communique from Fez shows that the Riffs continue to be very active. A reinforcement of three hundred regular cavalry has reached Sakka. The French posts frequently fired on the enemy forces who continue their pressure on the villages in the vicinity of the French posts on the east and are seeking an action. A hand to hand fighting occurred in the course of a furious endeavour to prevent Lieut.-Col. Feral's detachment joining up General Columbat's column. The Air Force artillery was brought into action which inflicted heavy losses on the enemy who by nightfall abandoned the attempt. In the centre the situation is unchanged. The enemy has furnished a fresh ammunition to Senhadja who lost fifty killed on 23rd May.—Reuter.

MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.

CONDITION MUCH IMPROVED.

PARIS, May 27.

A bulletin says that the condition of the Maharajah of Gwalior is much improved.

SOFIA BOMB OUTRAGE.

4 SENTENCED TO DEATH.

SOFIA, May 27.

The trial of the persons accused of sheltering the conspirators concerned in the Cathedral outrage has ended in the Agrarian, Perche, Lieffe, Leger and Madame Nicolova being sentenced to death, Madame Leger to imprisonment for life and Malet to eighteen months' imprisonment.—Reuter.

12,000 COTTON WORKERS LOCKED OUT.

WAGE DISPUTE IN LOWER AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 27.

Twelve thousand cotton workers have been locked out in Lower Austria and Styria owing to a wage dispute. It is expected that 8,000 employees in the printing mills will also be locked out.—Reuter.

35-HOUR WORKING WEEK.

ABORTIVE ATTEMPT OF MASTER COTTON SPINNERS.

LONDON, May 27.

The appeal of the Short-time Organisation Committee of the Federation of Master Cottonspinners' Associations to its members spinning American cotton to give it an assurance of their loyal support to a 35-hour working week has apparently been unproductive of a satisfactory response, for the Committee has now decided to seek an undertaking from the same firms that they will observe a working week of 39½ hours.—Reuter's Special.

AMUNDSEN'S TRAIL.

MR. HAMMER'S TENTATIVE PLANS.

LOS ANGELES, May 27.

Mr. Haakon Hammer has announced tentative plans made to relieve Amundsen. Mr. Hammer has asked European manufacturers, whether it was possible to deliver two seaplanes with a cruising radius of thirty hours by 10th June at Rotterdam, whence it could be shipped to Kingsday by 18th June and be ready to start on Amundsen's trail before first July.—Reuter.

LT. E. NELSON'S OFFER.

SANTA MONICA, May 27.

Lt. Erik Nelson, one of the airmen who participated in the American world flight has consented to join Mr. Hammer's relief expedition, provided he gets authority of the War Department.—Reuter.

TROTZKY'S NEW OFFICES.

MOSCOW, May 27.

It is officially announced that M. Trotzky has been appointed a member of the Presidium, the Supreme Economic Council and the Chairman of the General Concessions Committee.—Reuter.

PRINCE AT BLOEMFONEIN.

LONDON, May 26.

Bloemfontein.—The Prince of Wales continues his triumphal tour of the Free State which is bound to influence beneficially the Anglo-Dutch relations. To-day the Prince was officially welcomed by the municipality when practically the whole company of Dutchmen who forsook their customary stolidity gave him a rousing reception.—Reuter.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

THE WILLINGDON MEMORIAL MEETING.

A MEMORABLE DAY.

EIGHT HOURS VIGIL IN THE TOWN HALL.

SOME EXCITING INCIDENTS.

AN IMPRESSIVE POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

In the following, the twenty-fourth, instalment of his Reminiscences Mr. Horniman graphically describes the scenes inside as well as outside the Town Hall of Bombay on the 11th of December 1918, when the attempt of a few personal friends and admirers of Lord Willingdon, the retiring Governor, to vote him an address in the name of the citizens of Bombay, was signally frustrated by perhaps the most memorable public demonstrations in the annals of the City.

STRICTLY COPYRIGHT.

The events of that day in the Town Hall on December 11th, 1918, must be ineffacably impressed on the memory of all who took an active part in the proceedings. It certainly is on mine. I do not know what the original plan of campaign of the "Requisitionists" was, clearly they were thrown considerably out of their reckoning by the strong strategic position which the band of Home Rulers had secured. The whole of one side of the centre of the Hall was in our occupation and not a few more of our supporters were entrenched in the other wing. We were surrounded on all sides by our opponents, but we had secured the central position and were in sufficiently strong numbers to prevent any attempt to carry the meeting through by rush tactics.

Outside the Hall in Elphinstone Circle and throughing and blocking all its avenutes of approach there was a vast crowd, which went on growing as the day advanced, which was entirely on our side and there can be no doubt that had matters been left to take their normal course the hall itself would have been packed with our supporters and we could have done what we liked with the meeting. As soon as the organisers of the meeting had brought in their first gangs of mercenaries, who followed us in the queve, they closed the doors and admitted only those who could be definitely identified as their own supporters, Mr. Suleiwan Cassum Mitha and Mr. S. R. Bomanji being prominent among those who performed the duty of picking out the goats from the sheep. It was one of the ironies of the situation that Mr. Bomanji, who had been among the little band of Home Rulers to walk out of the War Conference after Lord Willingdon's insult to the Home Rulers, was now taking a leading part in supporting the memorial to Lord Willingdon in opposition to his old friends and associates!

There was an enormous number of Stewards on duty—mostly members of the Anglo-Indian and Parsi communities—and the number went on increasing as the day wore on, until there must have been eventually some two or three hundred of them. Their duty consisted mainly in doing all they could to "down" the Home Rulers rather than in preserving order. Indeed, they became towards the end of the day and particularly when the proceedings of the meeting were supposed to have begun the greatest creators and provokers of disorder. There were a few, however, who behaved as stewards should. These were uniformly courteous to everybody, seemed only anxious to preserve peace and quiet and their conduct was a great contrast to the over-officious, bullying attitude of the majority of their colleagues. That there was not a disastrous culmination of appalling disorder when the time for the meeting to commence and earlier in the day, was chiefly due to the patience and peaceful determination of the Home Rule party. The supporters had been thoroughly well drilled, and had been impressed with the notion that their first consideration must be to receive every sort of attempt at provocation with patient resignation, and even if the victims of violence to receive the assaults of the enemy in the spirit of "passive resisters," and, on the whole, in spite of many insults and much provocation they nobly obeyed their instructions.

There was only one untoward incident of this kind throughout the whole day, which might, had it not been for the determination of the leaders on our side, have had very serious results. A small band of Home Rulers had taken their seats in the left wing of the Hall, where they were quickly surrounded by the mercenaries of the other side. Some sort of dispute arose—over the right to a certain seat I think it was—and one of the Stewards who intervened, used very offensive language to and ultimately struck the Home Ruler, who had rightly refused to give up the seat which was in his rightful occupation. In a moment there was a terrific uproar. Blows were freely exchanged and chairs were taken up and hurled across the hall by the contending parties. My heart went down. I thought all our carefully laid plans and injunctions to our followers had come to thoufht and a general riot was about to ensue, which would provide an excuse to the police to come in and clear the Hall, leaving the field to the "requisitionists who would be able to fill it again later on with their own supporters. The Stewards retreated to the platform, leaving the contestants to fight it out, and some of them were obviously not ill-pleased at the turn of events. Mr. Jinnah and other of our leaders were also in the platform, where they had been sitting for some time. Mr. Umer Sobani, Mr. Jamnadas and I were, fortunately, on the floor of the hall and we rushed into the melee and succeeded in creating a lull in the hostilities, taking advantage of which, I jumped on a chair and made an earnest appeal to the Home Rulers, who had allowed themselves to be provoked into these hostilities, to preserve the peace and, even if struck, to refrain from any kind of retaliation. Jamnadas followed with a similar appeal in Gujerati and Umer Sobani was meanwhile making effective efforts at pacification among the little groups which had been the immediate cause of the outbreak. The result was that the disorder subsided as quickly as it had arisen. The Home Rulers remained in possession of the disputed ground and calm was restored. There was one other unfortunate incident later on. While the meeting was supposed to be in progress the leg of a chair was hurled from the back of the hall and struck somebody on the platform. Who was responsible for this was not ascertained, but the missile, curiously enough did not come from any of the seats where our supporters were sitting, as far as could be seen.

One of the conditions imposed by the organisers after we entered the hall was that nobody who left the hall would be readmitted. What the sense or object of this was I cannot imagine but it meant that we should have to spend the whole day without refreshment. We were told that the same rule would imply impartially to everybody, but during the whole day, the mercenaries of the opposite side were being taken out in batches to partake of a feast of "biryani" which had been provided for them on the verandah. This naturally led to protests from our side and ultimately late in the afternoon a concession was made and Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee and a small band of assistants were admitted to the hall with baskets of food and liquid refreshments for our supporters, on the condition that they left the Hall again, as soon as their mission of mercy was completed. We had also been assured that the restriction of further admissions which had been imposed on our party would be applied impartially to the other side. There were naturally roars of protest from our seats, therefore, when in the middle of the afternoon, the doors leading from the verandah were suddenly opened and a band of about 200, Bhendi Bazar "mavalis"—there was no mistaking the character of this tough-looking crowd—were led in by one of Mr. Suleiman Cassim Metha's lieutenants, accompanied by a European police officer. To the accompaniment of loud hoolings and howls of protest they were escorted to the back of the hall where they filled up several rows of vacant seats which had been reserved for them. There was a anxious sequel to this. When the meeting began the majority of this gang joined in the Home Rulers cries of "shame" and other protests at the refusal of the conductors of the meeting to allow the Home Rule

(Continued on page 8.)

MANNA FIRST.

ENGLISH CLASSICAL RACE.

DERBY RESULTS.

LONDON, May 27.

The Derby has resulted as follows:—

MANNA	1
ZIONIST	2
SARDAR	3

—Reuter.

STARTING PRICES.

LONDON, May 27.

The following were the starting prices in the Derby:—

4 to 1 Manna, 10 to 1 Zionist, 50 to 1 Sirdar.

27 ran.

Manna won in a canter by eight lengths. Two lengths separated the second and third. Warminster was fourth.

Mint d'Or did not run. All other probables ran with the addition of Flying World ridden by Maclaghlan. (Junior).—Reuter's Special.

ABSENCE OF HORSE VEHICLES.

LONDON, May 27.

Bivouackers on the Epsom down spent a restless night owing to the rain and gale, which has been continuing up to this morning. Hence the traffic on the roads during the early hours was less than usual. Most of the people came in motors or by train and the usual picturesque carnival character of the traffic down the Epsom way was lacking owing to the absence of horse vehicles on the roads. An improvement in the weather for the afternoon is forecasted. Anyway, rain is unlikely to affect the going.—Reuter's Special.

EARLIER BETTING.

LONDON. May 26.

The following is latest betting on the Derby:—95/20 against Cross Bow, 7/1 Manna, 9/1 Conquistador and Ptolemy, 100/8 Solario, 100/6 St. Becan, 18/1 Runnymede and Zionist, 33/1 Dignity and Bucellas, 40/1 Pons Asinorum, Warminster and Prior Park, 50/1 Vicot (all taken and offered; 66/1 Tissaphernes and Constantius (taken and offered) 66/1 Sirdar (offered), 100/1 Roidore, Ethnarch, Mint D'Or, My Crackers (taken and offered), 100/1 St. Napolean, Solitary, Virginian (offered) 150/1 Dalmagarry (taken and offered).—Reuter.

BOGUS CONTROLLER OF STORES.

THREE EUROPEANS SENTENCED.

CALCUTTA, May 25.

The case in which three Europeans D. N. Gordon, E. Harper and F. C. Ryan were charged with forgery and abetment was disposed of to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The prosecution case was that the accused called on Kumud Behary Payne a railway contractor and arranged to place an order with him for Rs. 80,000 worth of asbestos for the N. W. Railway on condition that he paid them an advance commission of Rs. 2,000. Gordon it was alleged posed as Mr. F. S. Langer, Controller of Stores, N. W. Railway and Harrer as his brother-in-law. The contractor who suspected their bona fides asked them to call on the next day for the completion of the transaction and meanwhile informed the police. All the three accused came to the contractors next day. Gordon signed the name of Langer in the order form and made it over to the contractor and the latter drew up a check for Rs. 1,000 as the first instalment towards commission and handed it over to Gordon. As they came out of the contractor's place they were arrested by the police. The Magistrate convicted all the three accused and sentenced them to three months rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

SIR M. DADABHOY'S ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

LONDON, May 26.

The committee of the Empire Parliamentary Association for studying Indian Affairs listened to-day to an address of Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy on the political situation in India. Mr. Wardlaw-Milne presided. The company included members of the House of Commons, the House of Lords, Indian Legislatures and of Dominion Parliaments. Mr. Ramaswamy Mudalier, member of the Madras Legislative Council, spoke on the position in the provinces.—Reuter.

EARL OF YPRES' FUNERAL.

LONDON, May 26.

A distinguished throng of Cabinet Ministers, leading Naval and Military officers, General Joffre and Belgian General Bernstein was present at the Westminster Abbey at the funeral service of the Earl of Ypres. The route from the Irish Guards Chapel at Wellington Barracks, where the body was lying in State, to the Abbey was lined with respectful crowds. The cortege included the French and the Belgian detachments and British ex-service officers.—

At the close of the service at the Abbey, which was crowded, demedalled "Old Contemptibles" being most prominent, the body was borne to Victoria Station from there to be transported to the birthplace of the Earl of Ypres near Deal for interment in a rustic old churchyard.—Reuter.

DEVELOPING AUSTRIAN AGRICULTURE

LONDON, May 26.

Vienna.—Long-term loans aggregating five million dollars have been arranged with the United States in order to develop the Austrian agriculture.—Reuter.

"CHAPAN BHOG."

"POLE" AND POLICE.

A FALSE ALARM.

Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee has addressed the following letter to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay:—

Some time this week there is to be "Chapan Bhog" under the auspices of the Chief Valabhacharya Maharaj of Bombay in the temple known as "Mota Mandir" situate at Bhuleshwar, and the utility of such an occasion is the subject of difference and of comment between the various sections of the Veidhana community to which reference is being made in Vernacular Press. I understand that one Mr. Maganlal Chunilal known as "Pagal"—the editor and Proprietor of "Pole" is commenting on the same, and that a petition has been made to you—by some followers of Valabhacharya Maharaja informing you that unless Mr. Pagal is restrained there is likely to be breach of peace. This is not the first time that when iniquities of Maharajas are attacked and the "trade" they are carrying on impugned that the cry of "religion in danger", also "public peace" is raised. The first of such an occasion was during the Maharaja Libel Case when certain Bhatias conspired not to give evidence and to arrange to shut out evidence, and this led to what is known as the "Conspiracy Case", an off shoot of the wellknown Maharaja Libel Case. The second of such occasions that I can just remember was when a series of articles was published being the translation of a Hindi work in Gujarati by Blaktanand. At that time your predecessor the then Commissioner of Police was petitioned through Messrs. Little and Co., acting on behalf of some Valabhacharies and at that time I wrote to the Commissioner contending that if there was anything offensive or libellous in the said writing, the only and just and right course would be to refer the petitioners to a Court of Law, and the then Commissioner of Police adopted this suggestion with the result that no action was filed. I understand that the petition to you referred to above is another such attempt to burke criticism and may I plead that the right thing would be not to encourage the petitioners, but refer them to a Court of Law if they or others like these have any redress to seek or any grievance to remedy.

I understand that summons has been issued against the said Mr. Pagal to appear before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate on the 28th instant to answer the charge of failing to make the declaration required by one of the sections of the Press and Registration Act and I do not know whether this is not an accident that the said summons should have been taken out at the time and very near the day on which the said "Chapan Bhog" is coming off. It may be an accident, but it would appear to be an accident very circumstantial in view of the fact that though the said pamphlet known as "Pole" is being published for a long time as "unregistered", that the action should take place just at a time which coincides with the occasion when the said paper can do the greatest good at the time of "Chapan Bhog". I have nothing to say as regards the action taken because I am not a lawyer, but it is strange and passing strange that Mr. Pagal should have been asked not to publish his next number on that great occasion and his failing to accede to such a request an action of the kind should have commenced. I do not wish to state that there is any animus in the proceedings refered to above, but you will agree that the surrounding circumstances referred to above would make one pause and ask whether it is not a fortituous accident.

It is from this point of view and to draw your attention to this matter that I write to you and I am one of those who believe that each has a right to follow his faith but I also believe in the right of every human being to criticise the iniquities of what passes in the name of religion in which he is born, and from which if he does not believe not only he has right to get out, but with him to take out others. From that point of view prevention of criticism is as much a crime as unlicensed unjustified and libellous criticism and I trust that your Department whilst you are the head will not side directly or indirectly either with one side or the other, and it is to appeal to you in this respect that I write to you and that is my apology for so doing. Should you desire further information which I can not put down in restrained language, I shall be pleased to give it to you if an interview is granted. Anyone who is aggressively daring in its defiance of conventions suffers, but when what is attacked passes for religion you can well understand the opposition to it and when one has nothing to say the easiest thing is to cry 'Religion in danger."

LATE COL. REPINGTON.

LONDON. May 28.

The death has occurred of Colonel Repington.—Reuter.

[The Lt.-Col. Charles Repington was born in 1858. Having been educated at Eton and Sandhurst he entered the Army in 1878. He served in Afghanistan 1878-79; South Africa 1899-1900.]

NO ADDRESSES TO SIR J. KERR.

BARISAL'S RESOLVE.

BARISAL, May 27.

At a public meeting held here a resolution was passed urging the local representative bodies to refrain from giving addresses to the Governor, Sir John Kerr, on his visit about the middle of July. The Chairman observed that they had no personal grudge against Sir John Kerr who was a temporary incumbent.—A.P.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

leaders a hearing. It was evident that they had mistaken their instructions or not received any, and their professional experiences having been those of the breaking-up of meetings, most of them naturally concluded that they had been brought to the Town Hall for that purpose, and very naturally joined in the uproar against the people on the platform, instead of supporting them. These were not the only ones who were brought to support the platform and ended in supporting its opponents. There was a large party of Borahs, requisitioned I believe by Mr. Saleebhoy Barodwallah. They made a very picturesque appearance in their white garments and turbans, filling up nearly the whole of one of the outer wings of the hall. Like ourselves they had to spend the whole day in the hall with the result, that many of them having come there with either a mistaken impression or no knowledge at all of what all the excitement was about, they fraternised with the enemy—the Home Rulers—and enquired of them what the meeting was for. Some of them said they understood that a congratulatory address was to be voted to the incoming governor; others, that they were not quite clear what the meeting was for, but they understood it was in the interests of the Borah community and they were to hold up their hands in assent to a resolution when Mr. Barodawallah gave the signal. By the time 5-30, the hour for the meeting to commence, arrived a number of them, if not the majority, had been fully instructed by Home Rulers as to the real nature of the meeting and why we were there to oppose it and became enthusiastic adherents of our cause, calling "shame, shame" with as much vigour as anybody, when the protagonists of the memorial appeared on the platform.

Up to the very last, we, on our side, per persisted in our efforts for a peaceful solution of a situation which none of us greatly enjoyed. We offered to retire immediately from the Hall, if we had an undertaking that the resolution for a memorial would be put in the name of "friends and admirers of Lord Willingdon" and not in the name of the citizens of Bombay. Failing this we appealed to the organisers to agree upon a settled procedure, in order that we might make our protest in a peaceful and orderly fashion. But although emissaries from the requisitionists committee received our overtures in friendly fashion, they invariably returned with the announcement that our proposals could not be accepted. They persisted to the last in the notion that they could carry things through in their own high-handed way.

STEWARDS THREAT.

As the time drew near the excitement grew, some of thme Stewards talked in threatening language of the severe methods that would be employed, if we attempted to oppose the proceedings. Two or three of them—Anglo-Indians—approached me personally and urged me if I valued my safety, to leave the hall before the meeting began and declared that I was taking a very serious risk in remaining. Of course, this made no impression on me were all of us determined to remain and make our protest, whatever the consequences, secure in our own determination to preserve a peaceful attitude. I refused to believe, myself, that so long as we preserved such an attitude and confined ourselves to the methods of protest permissible at a public meeting, the other side would be guilty of wanton provocation or violence, and, so far as the inside of the hall was concerned, the police were on the whole conspicuous by their absence, though, as I afterwards learned, they were in several instances guilty of excesses outside in the circle and the adjoining streets. The threatening language used by some of the Stewards, if the idea of it was to intimidate us into leaving the hall, quite failed in its object, as it might have bten expected to do. One prominent Home Rule leader turned to me late in the afternoon and said, "Horniman, do you think we ought to go? I believe there will be bloodshed if we stay." I replied, "India will never be free, if we are afraid of shedding our blood" and he responded with enthusiasm, "Then we "must" (—stay!" It sounds rather "banale," perhaps, in cold print but we were very excited at the time, and it was impossible to say what might happen.

Shortly after 5 the Sheriff appeared on the platform. A hundred or more stewards lined the front of the platform and raised a terrific cheer of greeting. This provoked a burst of counter-cheers, boos, hisses and cries of "shame, shame" from the body of the hall. The protests of the opposition completely drowned the cheers of the drilled supporters and were continuous for the next few minutes, as one after the other the prominent supporters of the memorial—Sir Shapurji Barucha, Sir Dinshah Wadia, Sir Narayan Chandervarkar and Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah among others—followed on to the platform.

At 5-30, when we saw the Sheriff rising to read the requisition for the meeting, quiet was restored. At a signal from Mr. Jinnah and myself our supporters resumed their seats and settled down quietly to follow the proceedings. But what followed inevitably provoked a further outburst of protests. Immediately after the Sheriff resumtd his seat I rose, according to our programme, to make a protest against the holding of the meeting in the name of the citizens of Bombay. Acting evidently by preconcerted arrangement the Stewards living the front of the platform set up a terrific roar and it was impossible for me to make myself heard. At the same time Sir Dinshaw Wacha, rose tion to be put to the meeting, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy should take the chair. I shouted that I wished to move an amendment that Mr. Telang should take the chair. but without waiting for the resolution to be put to the meeting, Sir Jamsedjee walked to the chair and took it. This put an end to any orderly proceedings. The solid phalaux of stewards on the platform continued to howl at the top of their voices, four hundred Home Rules stood on their chairs shouting continuously "shame, shame," and for twenty-minutes or so the pandemonium continued. Nobody could see or hear properly what was going on on the platform, but it is understood that a settled programme of moving, seconding and claiming to have carried a resolution for a memorial to Lord Willingdon was carried through a pantomime. These proceedings were merely farcical and futile, of course, and could, and did, lead to nothing. The scene was indescribable. The bodyguard of stewards were hauling fearful insults, threats and imprecations at us, and our supporters continued, without intermission to shout "shame, shame" in protest and were joined in their cries by the Bohras and others who had been brought to the meeting for a very different purpose. I saw no reason for calling on our supporters to desist, in view of the conduct of those, on the platform, but after a consultation between myself Mr. Jinnah and other leaders, we decided that the time had come when we should leave the meeting in protest.

POLICE COMMISSION APPEARS ON THE SCENE.

It was at this moment that the Commissioner of Police appeared on the platform, blew a whistle and announced his intention of learning the Hall. Simultaneously the platform emptied and a body of police entered the hall from various side-doors, I was already on my way out but I returned and waited a few minutes, while the hall was emptying. Some unnecessary roughness was used by the police-sepoys—unnecessary because everyone was going out quietly enough—and Mr. Jinnah, among others, was grossly and gratuitously assaulted by a Parsee steward. Otherwise the evacuation was carried out in comparative quiet. After leaving the hall by the main entrance I was standing at the top of the steps surveying the amazing scene in front of me, when I heard a shout of warning. Before I had time to turn round I felt a terrific concussion against my back, which was caused, as I afterwards learned, by a rush of two or three stewards on to me. Whether this was intentional or accidental. I cannot say some eye-witnesses declared that it was a deliberate attempt to throw me down. However, that may be I should certainly have been hurled to the bottom of the steps, but on each side of me were two friends who had never left my side, from the moment the meeting began. One was Syud Hossain and the other Raja Scndow, a youth of giant strength. Both caught my arms as I received the impact and instead of falling down twenty steps, I only fell one and was able with their assistance to preserve my balance. Undoubtedly, they saved me from a very serious disaster and possibly from death.

The scene out side the Hall that met my gaze was truly astonishing. It would be impossible to estimate the numbers of the crowd that filled the whole space in front of the hall and blocked the approaching streets in every direction as far as the eye could see. A roar of cheering greeted our appearance and there could be no mistake as to which side this vast mass of people was on. Verandahs, windows, doorways, and roofs off all the surrounding buildings were packed with men, women and children, all cheering and waving handkerchieves. When I reached the bottom of the steps a European Police-Inspector politely offered to clear a passage for me. I told him it was not necessary, for though it seemed as though there were not room for a pin to drop, the people themselves had already begun to make a clear path for me of their own accord, down which I proceeded to walk. I cannot say I greatly enjoyed what followed. I had not proceeded far when I was seized and carried shoulder high round the circle, as the gentleman who had charge of my head and shoulders was about half-a-foot shorter than the one who ceized my legs. My position was anything but comfortable, and I was greatly relieved when, after going half round the Circle it was found possible to deposit me in a Victoria, which had been brought out of Apollo Street, and in which I concluded the short journey to our headquarters at the office of Mr. V. A. Desai. Here I found the rest of my fellow-leaders already assembled and not a little elated by the success of our protest, Umer Sobani in the excitement of the moment rushing up and embracing me as soon as I came through the door. The word outside were vociferous for speeches and we had to address them in turn from the window amid terrific cheering. At night another tremendous demonstration at Shantaram's Chawl concluded a memorable day, which I am sure will live long in the memories of those who were in Bombay at the time. And, I fancy, the events of that day struck a severe blow at the sycophancy which has enabled in the past departing Governors, whose administration has been a contnual defiance of public opinion to depart with the blessing of a public testimonial confined upon them by dubious methods in the name of a public, whose real feelings were of a very different character.

DEFINITION OF SIKH.

LAHORE, May 26.

The Udasi Publicity Bureau in a communication to the press protests against the definition of "Sikh" in the Gurudwara Bill and urge that the right of vote should be extended to all such Hindus, Udasis, Nirmalas and others who acknowledge their allegiance to the Gurus.—A. P.

POLITICS IN MAHARASHTRA.

(Continued from page 6.)

inter-communal cohesion even at the risk of losing their immediate political importance as a community. To men like Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, the Gandhi method which made much of securing such cohesion immediately appealed.

Case-Hardened Individualists.

The trouble about that method is that its success as a national item of work depends upon concerted mass-action. The Mahrattas, however, are case-hardened individualists. Until very recently the chief political leadership in Maharashtra lay with the Chitpavan Brahmins, and I am afraid the Chitpavan can hardly be called a gregarious person. He has set the tone of political life in the Deccan, and it has meant the existence of a number of free-lances in political agitation. The Lokmanya was too great a personality to allow the play of fissiparous tendencies to be effective. But the moment he was gone, they appeared, and at one time in Poona, at the time of the Akola Conference, there were more newspapers in Poona than political parties to support them. Poona has always been the home of ideas, and of conflicts to establish the dominance of one set of ideas over another. They believe there in plain living with an amount of high thinking, salted with an equally high amount of querulousness. To such a people, patch-work unity, the spirit of abnegation, of communal understanding *at any price* soon became a bore.

(to be continued).

MADELINE ROSSITER.

ANOTHER PLEASANT EVENING.

Madeline Rossiter and her merry company continue to delight Bombay audiences in these days of sweltering heat and the small though appreciative attendance on Wednesday night went away in high good humour. The peculiarity of this company is that every artist seems to enjoy the show just as much as the lookers-on and it is not unusual to see them joining the audience in a hearty laugh. Charles Mason was, perhaps, responsible for a good many cases of side-ache and you could not blame him. His humour was irresistible and all the more so because it was entirely free of self-consciousness. "Dress him in motley" and you have him in his right environment. Whether he figured as the spouse of only a working man, or wore the habiliments of a student of divinity, or whether he towered above his fellow actors in the borrowed feathers of a judge, he did not fail to hold his hearers expectant for some more. It was in the Court Room during the breach of promise proceedings that he caused a veritable howl of delight. It happened that a lady of the jury got up and said that if she had been the defendant's wife she would have given him poison. The defendant replied that if he had been the lady's husband he would have taken it and when the judge approved of this statement with a rather unjudicial "Damn good" the people roared.

Don Gemmel and Lena Lawton were as happy as ever with their dancing especially the latter who excelled in the toe variety. The wedding in Belgravia formed a strong contrast with the wedding in the west. Bhe former displayed a wedding as performed among the Elite in the East End where the sole topic of conversation appears to be "her hair is lovely but her dress is awful" and the general state of the participants trend dangerously towards an infinite boredom. The wedding in the west is, however, not so conventional. There Jack shoves aside the groom and gives the blushing Mabel a resounding kiss on the cheek. The humour of Billy Iredale is more tempered and perhaps not so appealing as his more candid colleague. But to this he adds a fine voice and together with Madge Aberdare was responsible for an interesting little song and dance pot-pourri. Miss Elsie May introduced the little bit of pathos with her "Slave Song" which was beautifully rendered. Miss May does not possess the power of a Lyda Betti, but every word she produces can be clearly understood.

The musical part of the entertainment was well led and controlled by Miss Joan Norman who is no mean performer on the keyboard. Someone in the audience was heard to murmur that "that girl had jazz in her" and that is the best description of one who threw herself wholly into the spirit of the entertainment, entirely oblivious of those who looked on, and solely intent on amusing the crowd to the fullest extent. And she succeeded. It is, perhaps, unusual to include the principal heroine at the end of a eulogy but it is in keeping with a performance of this nature, free from conventionalities, and behaving as the mood suits. Miss Rossiter is not lacking in the good opinion and estimation of those who know her and it might seem superfluous to eulogise her further. She has never failed to do the needful and has always shown herself to be as erudite as she is versatile and last night was no exception. In the character of a buffoon she was just as successful as at the more serious position of pianist, her accompaniment of Miss Aberdare being an object lesson of its kind.

KHILAFAT.

THE CAIRO CONFERENCE.

We have been asked to publish the following letter (in Arabic) from Mr. Husain Wali, the General Secretary, Mo'tamar-ul-Islami-ul-Am-Lil-Khilafat, Cairo, to which we gladly give due publicity:—

"Sir,—Let me, first of all, offer praise to God and send blessings to our Lord Mahammad who is our guide to the path of righteousness. Further, I have the honour to offer you and the Musalmans in general sincere congratulations on the occasion of the auspicious Id on behalf of myself as well as on behalf of the Shaikh of Azhar and the Egyptian Ulema. May God bring happy returns of the same for you all.

We pray to God to grant us strength in our actions and to create unity in our speech and to put us all on the path of righteousness.

Verily the Egyptain Ulema derive great deal of strength from your determination and your religious enthusiasm, and they hope that an understanding will ultimately be brought about amongst the Mussalmans of the world on the question of the Khilafat which keeps the different Muslim communities tied up together. And verily the Egyptian Ulema will be happy to exchange views with you about this matter. It is to be hoped that very shortly a committee will be appointed to arrange for the forthcoming Conference of the Mussalmans of the world in Egypt and to fix up the agenda of work for all the Muslims. We hope that you will honour with your opinion on this subject for the information of the said Committee. May God pour His blessings upon you!

(Sd.) HUSAIN WALI.

Shawwal 1343.

KHADDAR IN BURDWAN.

GANDHIJI SATISFIED WITH PROGRESS

BURDWAN, May 27.

Mr. Gandhi in a conversation with Mr. Amarnath Dutt is said to have expressed his satisfaction at the progress of khaddar and spinning in Burdwan District and his sympathy with the Bombay mill-owners in their present distress. Mr. Gandhi was in agreement with Mr. Dutt about the abolition of excise duty on cotton and added that he had expressed the same view to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas several months ago. He thought that Manchester cloth was being sold cheaper than mill made cloth, but Mr. Dutt pointed out that the Banga Laxmi Cotton Mill cloth was being sold in Burdwan cheaper than Manchester cloth.—A.P.

NOTICE.

:o:

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CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

On and from Monday 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements will be as under:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum twelve words.

NUNS IN HOSPITALS.

MADRAS, May 27.

It is understood that the Government of Madras in its local self-Government department has now a scheme on hand of appointing nuns as an experimental measure to replace the existing staff in some of the hospitals of the Presidency towns in the kitchen and linen departments. According to the scheme these nuns are to be paid a salary of Rs. 75 plus a ration allowance of Rs. 25 and they are to be provided with free quarters. The Reverend Mother Superior of Kumbakonam Convent has, it is understood, promised to supply the required number of nuns.—A.P.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR INDORE.

The "Kesari" understands that the Indore Government have decided to appoint a Legislative Council of nine members of whom seven are to be elected. Bhe Council is to have the right of introducing bills but the Maharajah and his ministers reserve to themselves the right of rejecting or altering the bills passed by the Council.

CYCLONE DAMAGE.

HEAVY LOSS OF CATTLE.

MASULIPATAM, May 26.

About 2000 heads of cattle have been destroyed by the flooding of the Kistna River owing to the recent cyclonic disturbances and heavy storm, Divi Taluka being the worst sufferer in Avenigadda. The Taluka Office and Magistrate's Court incurred considerable damages and Kothapet was completely destroyed. Human casualties also occurred at Mango Topes and on the banks of canal owing to inundations and falling of trees. Sanitation in Avanigadda has been affected owing to the stink emanating from carcases of dead animals. Fresh water has become scarce in Bandar Fort, Gilakaladindi, Garaldibba and the neighbouring villages, as fresh water wells and tanks have been subjected to wholesale inundation. Relief measures are being adopted to alleviate sufferings.—A. P.

BEZWADA-MASULIPATAM SERVICE RESUMED.

The District Traffic Superintendent Waltair at Bezwada M. S. M. Railway, wires under date 27th.—

Through running of trains between Bezwada and Masulipatam commences from to-morrow with restricted service.

V. M. SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

DOING WORK OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

The following are extracts from the report of Mr. A. M. Masani, of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind.:—

I inspected this School on the 24th. October 1924, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M, examining various classes both in genera and vocational subject. It is a specialized Institution, and the nature and amount of work it does has to be carefully observed with great patience and perserverance. The tone and dicipline of the School is well maintained and this reflects great credit on the admirable work done by the Head-Master, and the School Staff. The Manager has identified himself with the work of the Hostel and the kitchen which is to him a labour of love and he deserves a word of praise. Both he and his wife, with their unbounded love and sympathy for their Boarders supply the place of their parents. They have firm faith, in their work which shines out prominently in their behaviour and their general deportment with the boys. This fact must be conspicuously observed by any outside casual visitors.

This School has got the maximum accommodation for fifty students, and though the full number has been actually reached, admissions had not to be refused. From the experience of the past years, it has been noticed that students stay five years on an average for study. A longer stay is only exceptional, so that all the necessary amount of education that could be imparted in this School must be gone over in five or six years.

They come from different parts of the Bombay Presidency, but a large number hails from Kathiavad which has firm faith in the amelioration of the condition of life of the blind by general and special education imparted to them in this School. Khedah district has a large number of blind but it does not seem to avail itself so freely as Kathiavad.

This may be ascribed to the fact that the blind attract the sympathy of their relations and friends who keep them in a helpless condition and bring them up as objects of charity. But it is really in the interest of the blind to make them active, self-reliant and independent by training them in specialised Schools and enabling them to earn their own living, in after life.

The number of students on the rolls, at the time of Inspection, was 50 of whom, 44 were present. These 50 students are learning in 12 classes and up to the Sixth Vernacular Standard. Of the 50 students, 31 belong to High Class, 7 Middle Class and 5 to Backward Class of Hindoos, there being five Mahomedans; two Parsis and one Indian Christian. The instruction is imparted in two languages only, Gujarati and Marathi, 33 offer Gujarati and 17 Marathi.

On the teaching staff, there are three teachers for general and three for vocational subject, besides the gymnast for Physical education. One place on the teaching staff is vacant, and a competent teacher may be appointed without delay to fill it up.

A serious fire occurred on Wednesday at Karur in Trichinopoly district. The fire broke out from a temple car that was under construction and spread to the whole neighbourhood, burning down to ashes about fifteen houses and some trees that stood close by. Two old temple cars were also seriously damaged. The cause of the fire is not yet known.

An A. P. message dated, Surat, May 27th stated:—A mass meeting of Broach Hindus met under the presidency of Anandoruja Pandit passed resolutions condemning the Nizam's ban on Pandit Malaviya and confirming the Calcutta Hindu Maha Sabha resolutions.

Continued from Column 6.

this year's Haj must reach Bombay immediately. I had appealed in my previous telegrams to all pilgrims to reach Bombay at once. The Nemazi steamer "Gurgistan" will sail either on the 30th or 31st and the "Akbar" will transfer passengers to the "Gurgistan." There is no room for delay. Pilgrims from the Punjab may join at Karachi."

"HUMAN CARGO."

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S LETTER TO PORT TRUST.

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes under date May 27:—

Kindly allow me to thank Mr. L. R. Tairsee for the trouble he is taking for mitigating some of the discomforts of Muslim pilgrims to Hedjaz. I have carefully read the letter of the Secretary of the Port Trust addressed to Mr. Tairsee. In this connection I will be glad if you will kindly publish the enclosed two letters which I have sent to the Chairman of the Port Trust.

If it is inconvenient for the Port authorities to send off the pilgrims from Shed No. 18 as suggested by Mr. Tairsee, I hope they can easily manage to do so from Shed No. 15 where the pilgrimship is berthed. The medical examination can easily be arranged there.

23rd May, 1925.

The Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—Having seen with my own eyes the inconveniences which the pilgrims to Holy Hedjaz are put to at the time of the medical examination at the Disinfection Shed and the treatment meted out to them, I mean to write this letter to you to place them on record and offer certain suggestions.

The pilgrims at present have got to wait there for hours in burning sun and pelting rain without any shelter on a most busy thoroughfare with a stream of all sorts of traffic incessantly passing up and down which is very risky to cross.

Purdah ladies of respectable families have to wait on footpath. I was personally present on the last inspection day the 19th May with about 40 educated, voluntary workers of different associations in Bombay advising and helping the pilgrims and in spite of all our efforts one old Bengali was knocked down by a motor lorry and God alone saved him.

The pilgrims have to carry their luggage and things from musafirkhana to the Disinfection Shed and thence again to the steamer which is quite a distance. They have consequently to engage conveyances and coolies twice or to keep them waiting which costs them, all taken together, a large sum of money.

The lack of shelter for the pilgrims waiting for medical examination in melting heat naturally results in an uncontrollable rush when the gate is opened to take in a part of them and the weak and aged suffer in consequence.

The health certificate given to the pilgrims after going through the examination, in the shape of a coloured ink stamp on their hands reminds one of the sheep at the Bandra slaughter house.

All this is evidently due to want of proper consideration and courtesy for, or may be want of knowledge of the circumstances of these uncomplaining folk who are not paupers and I am sure you know very well what treatment and consideration people of that grade of society in other countries receive as a matter of right.

I mean to ask no great luxuries and special comforts for these guests of God and only propose the following simple measure:—

That the medical examination be arranged for in some commodious shed with ordinary seating accommodation alongside where the steamer is berthed.

This will save the pilgrim from the inconvenience of waiting outside in sun or rain. Being conveniently sitting in shelter there would naturally be less hurry and consequently much less rush. The risk of pilgrims of being run over or knocked down by carts etc., would be avoided. The double journey from the musafirkhana to the Disinfection Shed and thence to the steamer would be avoided and they could go straight from musafirkhana to the Shed near the steamer and after the medical examination, easily walk on board. It will also save them double cartage and cooly hire.

I only hope my suggestion would receive due consideration and you will also see your way to substitute a paper health certificate for the coloured ink stamp.

Yours truly,
Sd. SHAUKAT ALI.

27th May, 1925.

The Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—In continuation of my letter dated 23rd May, 1925, addressed to you, may I suggest that Shed No 15 where the pilgrim ship is berthed may be utilised for the medical examination?

This would save the pilgrims a double journey. They could go straight from the musafirkhana to Shed No. 15 and from there after medical examination go comfortably on board.

Their beddings could be taken by the Pilgrim Department, from the musafirkhanas to the Fumigation Shed and then after fumigation delivered to the pilgrims on board as is done now. This extra work by the pilgrim department, i.e., taking the beddings of the pilgrims from the musafirkhanas would solve the difficulty.

Surely the Port authorities and the Government Departments can easily settle this between themselves.

This will mean saving both of money and discomfort to the pilgrims and give them shelter from sun and rain.

Yours truly,
SHAUKAT ALI.

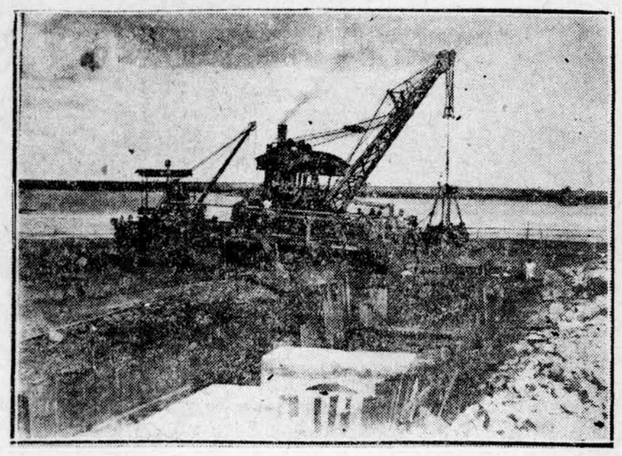
NO TIME FOR DELAY.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has issued the following notification under date May 27:—

"All intending pilgrims desiring to jo

(Continued in column 5.)

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.







"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.
As the sea-wall which is to form the limit of the area to be reclaimed from the Back Bay is fast nearing completion, extensive pipe lines are being laid by the Department at the Kennedy Sea Face, by means of which both the draining and filling in of the reclaimed area is to be carried out. Our photos show the work of laying the lines in progress.

"RUINOUS."

PRESENT EXCHANGE POLICY.

INDIAN CHAMBER URGES IMMEDIATE ACTION.

The following letter dated 21st May 1925 was addressed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, Finance Department, re: Currency and Exchange:—

With reference to the telegram sent by the President of this Chamber to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy on the 15th instant, a copy of which was forwarded to you for information, I am directed by my Committee to address Government further as follows:—

In the first place my Committee wish to refer to the decision of the Government of the United Kingdom immediately to revert to the gold standard, to which they reverted on the 28th April last instead of at the end of the year when the Act imposing an embargo on gold would have expired. The fact that a certain section of the public of the United Kingdom is apprehensive with regard to monetary stringency and higher bank rate and the consequent effect on trade, and that the ideas of those who would pay larger attention to prices than to the restoration of a standard in keeping with the tradition of the country, have been thrown overboard indicates that in the opinion of the British Cabinet the restoration of the gold standard has appeared a step of great urgency in national interests in spite of all the attendant risks and dangers. Its restoration earlier than was expected indicates the increasing realisation, in England in the most authoritative financial circles that (as Mr. Goodenough, the Chairman of Barclay's Bank recently put it) a free gold market for London is the surest guarantee for stability in world prices and for confidence both of which are essential to good trade. In the United Kingdom itself it is now acknowledged that the ability of England to restore the gold standard and to maintain it after restoration depends very largely on the action which India is made to take or to refrain from taking. My Committee have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the nervousness and hesitation of the Government of India's response to public opinion on this subject is due largely to considerations as affecting the position of the United Kingdom, but in the meanwhile on account of the action now taken by England the world currency and exchange position has considerably altered, and in view of the heavy depression of trade and industry in this country, my Committee would urge more immediate steps to put our currency and exchange position also on a sound footing.

SERIES OF BLUNDERS.

My Committee would respectfully point out that the views, which the Chamber gave before the Babington-Smith Committee both in their representation and through their witness, have on the whole been justified and in going counter to these views, which appeared to have met with the approval of the minority report, Government have indulged in a series of blunders, which have cost the taxpayers crores of rupees. From this untenable position the Government, my Committee believe, would have retraced their steps but for mistaken notions of prestige, which, unfortunately, seem to weigh with the Government in decisions of urgent financial questions. The first step suggested in the improvement was the repeal of the legislation of 1920, which proved disastrous. Such a repeal would restore the pre-war basis from where the justification of any new departure would have to be definitely proved. This was urged by this Chamber from time to time without avail and ultimately the Chamber instructed their representative in the Assembly to put in two bills, which would secure this object. Owing to the narrow and restricted scope given to members for introducing measures in the Assembly these Bills did not get a high place in the ballot. A request through the Finance Member to allow a Government day for the discussion of these Bills met with a definite refusal. In other words, it must appear that the Finance Member in a partisan spirit prevented even the consideration, on the floor of the House, of measures, which he did not wish to see adopted. But the resolution of Mr. Raju for the appointment of a Committee with an Indian majority and an Indian Chairman to investigate into the question of currency and exchange was passed by an overwhelming majority, and left no option to Government. The Finance Member on receipt of notice of this resolution brought in the assistance of a pronouncement from His Excellency the Viceroy that a Committee would be appointed not later than 12 months from then to investigate. This bald announcement has not assuaged public feelings of concern with regard to exchange matters and has on the contrary strengthened the suspicion that delay in the necessary reform towards sound currency is actuated not so much by domestic Indian considerations, as by the convenience of the London money market as this period of 12 months would just give time for the Act imposing an embargo on gold export from England to expire. My Committee have been reluctantly driven to this conclusion, but I am directed to express this frankly in order to enable the Government's standpoint to be explained and the misunderstanding, if it is a misunderstanding, to be cleared up.

IN LONDON FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

I am to point out that it must be now generally held that the continued existence of the admittedly fictitious and obsolete ratio of two shillings is a proclamation to the rest of the world that India does not yet know where she is in the matter of her currency and that with a continued favourable balance for the last three years and with enormous quantities of gold coming in, India consents to penalise her producers, her farmers and agriculturists and her factories to undergo a period of monetary stringency, to submit tamely to an era of trade and business depression of an unprecedented character except perhaps in a similar period of exchange manipulation in 1895-1900 and to set in a manner which cannot betoken either a clear understanding of the issues or national self-respect. The representative of this Chamber has given an emphatic reply to the Finance member's views in regard to exchange which found such a prominent place in his Budget speech. To this reply Sir Basil Blackett had no refutation to offer. As stated in the previous paragraph, my Committee fear that high exchange is being continued in London financial interests notwithstanding its numerous evil consequences from the effects of which no class in the country is free and would respectfully point out that as a constitutional issue the freedom to manage financial and fiscal affairs independently of outside interference does not appear to be real from this particular episode and from the currency policy of the Government in the past.

While the announcement as to the Committee is bald and gives little indication with regard to the terms of reference of the personnel, the subsequent basis hazarded in some papers both here and in England give additional grounds for anxiety. My Committee would like again to press upon the notice of Government the resolution of Mr. Raju adopted by the Indian Legislative Assembly suggesting the appointment of a Committee with an Indian Chairman and an Indian minority. They desire to see on this Committee representative Indians, who will command the confidence of non-official Indian on economic matters to whom an opportunity of serving their country in this way would be welcome. If the past two commissions, namely, the Chamberlain Commission and the Babington-Smith Committee, are to be taken as models, then my Committee with all humility would urge on Government not to appoint a Committee at all. The last two commissions have been harbingers of disaster and have cost thi scountry dearer than any other single administrative measure contrived in the last one hundred and fifty years of British rule.

RESTORATION OF GOLD STANDARD.

My Committee, therefore, urge on Government immediate action without waiting for the proposed Committee. This action should, they think, be to restore the relation of the Rupee to gold as it stood in the pre-war period and to thus establish an automatic system of currency based entirely on gold followed as early as possible by a Gold Mint and Gold Currency in circulation.

There is no solvent country that my Committee are aware of, which has wasted as much time as the Government of India in revertitng to the pre-war ratio and the maleffects of keeping an ineffective ratio on the Statute have been indicated fully in my Committee's telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy of the 15th instance. My Committee do not think it necessary to dwell at greater length on these disastrous results of the Government's policy as they believe that the Government of India are in possession of all details. My Committee agree that there are numerous other matters connected with the Exchange and Currency policy of the Government of India of which a close examination by a competent Committee would be of real advantage.

In conclusion, I am directed to say that there is no other reform which appears to the Chamber more urgent in public interests than the reform which will restore sound currency. My committee trust that no further argument is wanted for pressing on Government this issue, which is either likely to receive less attention than it should in the consideration of more political problems, or is likely to be miscarried by undue regard for interests in London and by the Government's inability to reach the heart of the interests which really matter and of which they are trustees.

SPORTS AT MATHERAN.



Photo by Lord and Co
Dittation race at the Parsi Gymkhana, Matheran:—Gentlemen are seen dictating and ladies intently bent to catch the words.

INTERESTING ABKARI CASE.

"SOLDIER WHISKY" IN COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, May 25.

Last week a curious case, brought by Mr. Cama, Excise Inspector, Bandra, against a young fisherwoman of Manori, in Salsette, was decided by the Bandra City Magistrate, Mr. Gunjikar.

In this case Manglia Sowar, the woman had been charged by the inspector under Section 43 (I) of the Abkari Act with the offence of having clandestinely sold foreign liquor, to wit a bottle of whisky called "Soldier Whisky" (made in Germany).

The prosecution story was that on 12th May the Inspector went to Manori and called one Doming Phillip and asked him to go with his peon to the house of the fisherwoman to purchase a bottle of whisky as she was known to be selling the same clandestinely. The peon was given Rs. 5 marked H. Both the men went to the fisherwoman, according to the prosecution story, and the peon who was in plain clothes purchased the bottle for which the woman charged Rs. 4. Upon a given signal the Inspector swooped upon the scene and with the aid of a *punch* made a search of the house when nine other bottles of the same brand were found in a case. The marked rupees were also found in a cocoanut shell.

The woman denied having committed any offence. She said that recently there was a wedding in her house, and it was on account of the wedding that she had laid in a stock of liquor and that the bottles found were the remnant of that stock. When Doming Phillip had asked her for a bottle offering her money, she had refused to give it saying she would not sell it, but when the man said he required the liquor for medicinal purpose his wife being confined, she yielded. The man promised that he would purchase a bottle and next day replace the one that he was taking away. In the meantime he said he would deposit the money with her as otherwise it might be spent by him.

The peon, giving his evidence, said he purchased the bottle and Doming was standing outside. Asked by the Magistrate what the price of the bottle was, he said it was Rs. 7-10-0. The Magistrate asked how he knew it. The [illegible]oy promptly replied: "I know it [illegible] I always drink such liquor." (Laughter). His Worship also expressed surprise how a bottle costing Rs. 7-10 could be sold for Rs. 4, and how the sepoy could afford to drink such costly liquor.

Inspector Cama explained that good whisky, it was true, cost somewhere about Rs. 7-10 per bottle, but the "Soldier Whisky" was cheap German whisky, the market price of which was about Rs. 2-11 per bottle.

Doming Phillip came out with a story more or less in harmony with the woman's explanation, but he was not believed by the Court, and was, therefore, refused his *bhatta*, he being, in the opinion of the Court, a hostile witness.

Simon Ferreira was an important witness. He admitted that it was he who had told Doming Phillip to go to the woman to get the bottle, but he denied having made any previous report about the woman to Mr. Cama. Asked by accused's pleader if he had ever made any report against anybody else about any offence, he at first denied but very soon he had to admit that he had once made such a complaint to the Mamlatdar which was found to be false and he was, therefore, warned to be careful in future.

Although the Police Patel (punch No. 2) had also signed the complaint jointly with Simon Ferreira he denied having done so.

Mr. Wagh in addressing the Court on behalf of the accused said the story of his client was a natural story bearing the impress of truth and was corroborated by the evidence of Doming Phillip; while the prosecution witnesses had not told the truth. Simon Ferreira's evidence being unreliable. He had made himself a tool in the hands of the Inspector. Mr. Wagh, therefore, asked the Court to acquit the accused and order the bottles attached to be returned to her.

The accused however was fined Rs. 20 and the bottles confiscated.

MEMORIAL AT ZEEBRUGGE.

BOMBAY, May 27.

The memorial recently unveiled by H. M. the King of the Belgians at Zeebrugge to commemorate the immortal deed of the British Navy on St. George's Day 1918, was raised largely through the personal efforts of Mr. F. F. Rosher, member of the Council of the Anglo-Belgian Union and H. M. King Albert as a mark of his gratitude, has conferred on Mr. Rosher the decoration of Chevalier de la Ordre de la Couronne.

Mr. Rosher who is a Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, is well-known in this country as a founded of the Indian States and Eastern Agency and as the Pioneer of wireless development in India.—A. P.

THE HIND SEVA MANDAL.

From the report of the Hind Seva Mandal of Ahmednagar for the years 1922-24 we find that the Mandal is doing excellent educational work. It has under its management a National High School teaching upto the Matriculation Standard with about 250 boys, a workshop where instruction i sgiven in carpentry, weaving, dyeing, smithy, and printing by qualified teachers trained in the Kala Bhuvan of Baroda, and a Poor Boys' Home where about 50 poor but promising boys are given free boarding and lodging and free instruction. The school serves all communities and one of the boys in the Home is a Muslim. Every boy is given both literary and technical instruction, provision being also made for elementary courses in accountancy, shorthand and type-writing. The Mandal is managed by a responsible Committee with Mr. C. M. Saptarshi, M.L.C. as Hony. Secretary. The Mandal's work has been highly spoken of by Messrs M.R. Jayakar, N. C. Kelkar, R. P, Paranjpe and D. K. Karve and also by officials like Mr. C. N. Ciddon Ag. Commission C.D. and Mr. P. J. Mead, Collector, Nagar. The Mandal appeals for public support and we cordially support the appeal.

ANDHRA P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

RAJAHMUNDRY, May 24.

A lively beginning was made by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee which has been newly consttituted when it opened its first sittings. The first point on which there was some stormy discussion was the resolution which recommended that the members of the All-India Congress Committee should be ex-office members of the Provincial Congress Committee. The resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority. The question of the formation of a Committee on Cabinet basis consisting of nine members to be chosen by the president and with separate portfolios assigned to them was thrown out after a prolonged and heated discussion as it imported the introduction of an exotic plant on the Indian soil. Another resolution exhorting the people to put into practice the resolution of Belgaum Congress declaring that an educational institution which did not admit Panchamas was not national was passed after some discussion.—A. P.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LIBRARIES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

In this age of specialization the number of well-equipped, up-to-date special libraries devoted entirely and exclusively to commerce and industries is ever on the increase in America and Europe and they contribute immensely to the commercial and industrial progress of those countries. But, unfortunately, the very great importance of such institutions is not still recognised in India. It is, therefore, with feelings of sincere rejoicing that one peruses the report of the Sir Gangaram Business Library and Bureau of Lahore for 1924.

This was the very first year of founding of the Library, and yet the record of its achievements is very remarkable and highly creditable. It has collected a good number of books on commercial and industrial subjects. A novel feature which deserves special mention is the provision of the biographies of the self-made great men of all countries as a stimulous to enterprise. The library also provides many journals on commerce and industries, both foreign and Indian. It has made a very fine collection of the prospectuses of commercial and industrial schools and other institutions of India and foreign countries for the benefit of those young men who do not want to enter the already too much overcrowded and so-called learned professions, but whi want to be businessmen or industrialists to the great benefit of themselves and their motherland. Catalogues and price-lists of foreign and Indian merchants and manufactures are another special and very valuable features of the Library.

The Information Bureau attached to the library deals with enquiries from the local residents of Lahore and also from people in the mofussil. During the year under report the Bureau is reported to have made a large number of useful practical suggestions to young men, particularly directing them to those lines in business and industries which do not require any big capital.

What is particularly noteworthy is that all this very useful work was accomplished at an expense of only rupees five thousand five hundred. The donor of the Library—Sir Gangaram—deserves to be congratulated for his generosity which has brought this model institution into existence, and the staff deserve felicitations for heir zealous work performed in really patriotic spirit.

The industrial development of India for which there is a universal hue and cry all over the country, for many years, but for which no practical steps are taken either by Government or the people will be greatly stimulated if every important town in India were to have a well-equipped and up-to-date special Business Library and Bureau. If the leaders of the people set aside only a thousandth part of the time which they at present waste criminally in fighting amongst themselves, and devote it to quiet, substantial work, they can raise enough money by public benefactions to start such special libraries all over India in a very short time. Will not Mahatma Gandhi include the formation of such libraries in his constructive programme?

.....Cut this out along this line.....

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28

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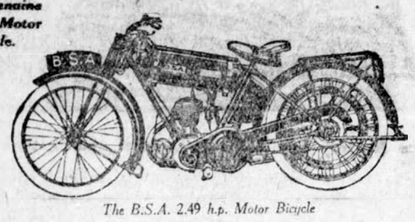
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NOT A "POLITICAL STUNT."

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS' REPLY TO "TIMES."

We understand that Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas has addressed the following letter to the "Times of India":—

Dear Sir,—I am glad the interview that your representative sought with me on last Saturday has brought out the views "in Banking circles" and has also secured us a leading article in your issue of the 26th instant.

Your friends in the "banking circles" think fit to give this agitation the usual nickname fashionable in such matters, viz. a political stunt. What there is political about this it will be interesting to learn. I have seen this description of the question in some papers in London, and wonder if the phrase is copied from there. Until persons using this phrase choose to explain it, the public will judge it at its correct value. There is nothing political about the views expressed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and as to its being a "stunt" I will only say that all views held or expressed ever so honestly by anyone are capable of being so nicknamed. Such qualification of these views cannot make them less real or genuine because some choose to style them as "political stunts."

Your leader draws a picture of the conditions described by some and you style the picture "sensational" and "highly coloured." You think the particular business community concerned it "temperamental." I should have thought that the Indian commercial community in Bombay had the least claim to such a qualification. They have till now been regarded as hard-headed, practical, matter of fact men, minding little that is sentimental. If at this juncture they strike you as exaggerating the prevalent depression, it is not improbable that it shows the enormity of the depression. Are you not unduly minimising the evil which the business community apprehend, and further, must the Indian Merchants' Chamber be blamed for striving to present the worst effects of what they now perceive, instead of waiting till the same develop to such an extent, as to be admitted by all and sundry as really dangerous? If prevention is better than cure, the Chamber are only trying to prevent these undesirable effects developing further.

You say that there are countries with parallels similar to those now prevalent in India. Perhaps you would name, for the information of persons like me, such countries where anything analogous to what has been happening in India during the last few months is either happening or is likely to be even tolerated. Perhaps you can tell us of countries where the balance of trade has been so favourable for years and yet where money is extremely tight, industry depressed and unemployment rampant. A perusal of your leader gives me the impression that after all you do not differ materially from what is being pressed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber. You admit that gold is coming into the country merely as a commodity, and for this reason cannot help going into uneconomic hoardes. You rather surprise me by asking if this is a calamity. I really wonder if it is not a necessary evil of the policy of the Government in leaving the dead ratio on the statute. It is true that India does import a certain quantity of gold year in and year out, and more of the precious metals is being used in India for ornaments etc. than is known in any other part of the world. But I am surprised that a paper like yours should consider the policy of Government which compulsorily forces gold to be imported as a commodity as anything but a calamity for the country. The task of educating people of India to put their money in banks, etc. is a difficult one and requires much to be done before we remove that tendency. Have not Government and Sir Basil Blackett himself inweighed against this habit of the Indian people? How are Government justified in encouraging this or rather forcing this habit on the people by their policy? You agree that the removal of the dead ratio from the statute book is desirable and necessary. You, however, want the country to wait for this.

You say that the "whole subject of currency and exchange must be gone into carefully afresh." I agree and indeed have said before now that there are many questions in regard to the currency policy of the Government of India which require examination. I have not been able to understand why the question of a reversion to the pre-war ratio on the statute should await a fresh examination. Is there any solvent country in the world which has done this? If not, why should India be asked or even be expected to change her pre-war ratio in the statute, especially when you agree yourself that the higher ratio is bound to mean less return to the cultivator and more competition to the local industry.

I should have thought that on this matter, you, Mr. Editor, were in complete agreement with me. If you refer to your issue of the 23rd March last, of which I have a copy when I am writing this, you say therein as follows:—

"The established legal ratio of monetary payments is always regarded as a thing to be jealously maintained and preserved; it is regarded as less open to variation than any other monetary force. Now the legal standard of monetary payments in India was fixed in 1898 as fifteen rupees to the sovereign. Round this standard there was established an immense system regulating the relation of debtor to creditor, not only in India itself, but between India and the outer world. That standard stood legally until 1920; the disturbances to exchange in the later war period arose from wholly exceptional conditions; they did not affect the legal standard until 1920; the new legal standard has always been entirely fictitious. When next he deals with exchange issues, we trust that Sir Basil Blackett will address himself to this specific point, and from his own wide experience and knowledge tell us whether or not we are right in asserting that the established legal standard of monetary payments always has been treated as one of wholly exceptional importance; whether all solvent countries have not made great efforts to maintain it unimpaired in the face of immense difficulties; whether a variation of this standard does, or does not, disturb the whole relation of debtor and creditor; and what justification there is in India, a country whose financial position is so strong, and whose credit is so high, for considering a permanent disturbance of the standard deliberately established and maintained for nearly a quarter of a century, which is a long time in the history of the Indian exchange."

I am sure that if the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber are "dogmatic," they are not in bad company, because you yourself on 23rd March last, expressed identical views and defended at considerable length the sanctity of legal standards. In your leader of the 23rd March last you will find convincing replies to many of the points that you raise in your leader of the 26th instant, and I will therefore not reply to other points here.

Your final complaint is that enough appreciation has not been shown of what Sir Basil Blackett has done to this country during the past few years. That Sir Basil Blackett did not allow exchange to run up beyond one shilling, six pence, under circumstances, which he could plausibly have put forward as forcing his hands, is a matter on which he certainly deserves well of the country, and if you look up some of my speechs in the Assembly, you will find that I have not in the least been ambiguous in my appreciation fiof this. The question, however, is that when the harm done to the country by a dead ratio on the statute is clearly perceived, is Sir Basil justified in maintaining that nothing more should be done until a Committee reports regarding the ratio on the statute. The gravity of the problem appears to be too great to persuade anybody to shelve it in one's appreciation of what Sir Basil has done till now in the direction indicated above. A frank discussion of the effects of such a situation should not be discouraged, but should be welcome to all who have open minds and the best interests of India at heart.



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ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC SURVEY.

SIMLA, May 26.

The Economic Enquiry Committee commenced the public examination of the witnesses here to-day. Mr. Calvert, formerly Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, told Sir M. Visveswarayya that he was very keen on the economic survey so that the results of such an enquiry would be available to political leaders to undertake measures for improvement. He did not agree with the chairman that result would be produced within two or three years. The chairman asked whether it would not be better tot have some estimate by an enquiry in two or three years than to be without any estimate as at present. Mr. Calvert believed the work must be undertaken by properly trained investigators and process must be slow and cautious particularly because of the illiteracy and conservation of people and their unorganised state. Estimates of national wealth in western countries, he considered, as meaningless. The only basis for ascertaining the economic conditions was to estimate consumption and compare the standard of living and goods consumed at present with the past. The present theories held by politicians were generally anti-economic. Mr. Burnett Hurst suggested that proper survey could be undtrtaken only by experts, while Mr. Kaul held that revenue staff might be used for collecting facts. Mr. Calvert thought poverty of people in Europe was overlooked in India. The standard of consumption in most European countries had been reduced as would be obvious, if diet was compared with that in India. He favoured provincial economic boards to conduct an enquiry and the All-India Central Board to co-ordinate labours. The enquiry should be divided into (1) existing matrial in Secretariat (2) existing material in villages and (3) an enquiry into the typical cases. He estimated an investigator could in one year prepare only five typical budgets in one village. He believed that as the result of the enquiry efforts should be made to remedy underemployment in villages by providing subsidiary industries, because at present villagers worked for only 167 days in a year for an average of 8 hours a day.—A. P.

ENQUIRY INTO UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

LAHORE, May 26.

The Punjab Board of Economic Enquiry have appointed two members tt enquire into the unemployment problem among the graduates in the province and also into the organisation of railway workers in the Punjab with special reference to the present strike on the Northern Western Railway. The reports will be discussed at a meeting of the Board in October. The Board further proposes to enquire into the cost of education in the Punjab and preliminary steps in this direction are being taken.—A. P.

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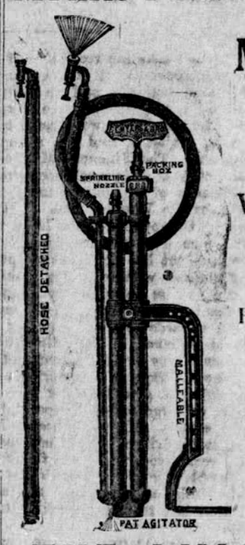
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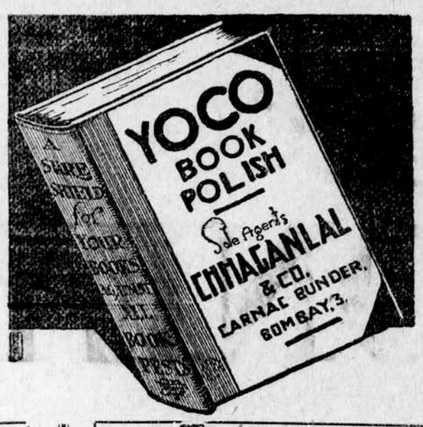
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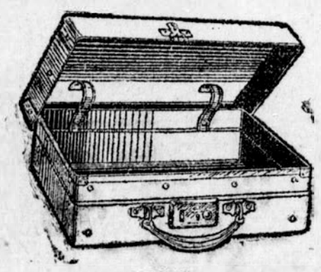
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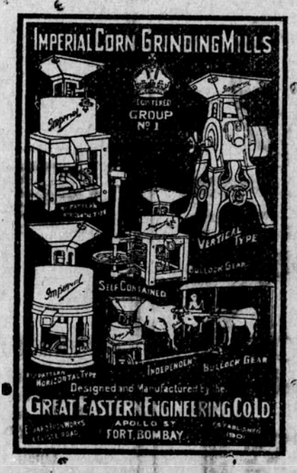
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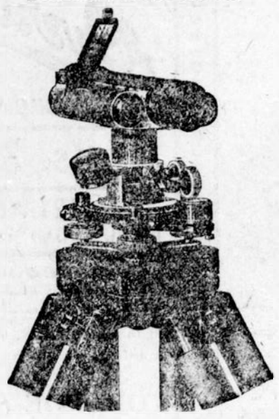
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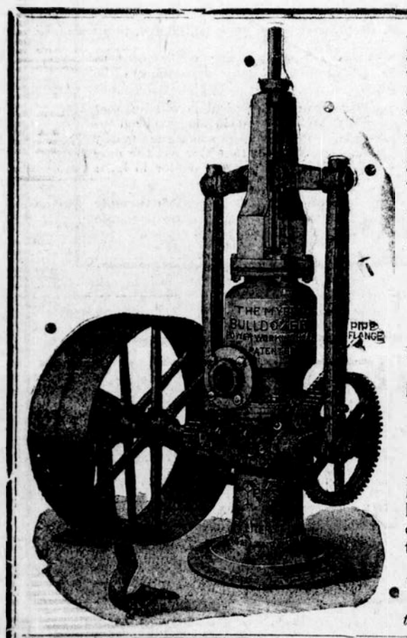
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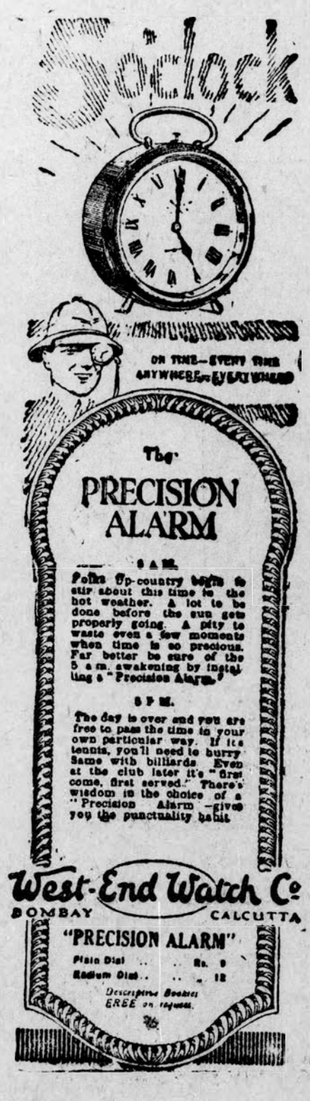
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